*March* 8, 1775. NUMB. 2411.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

HAVING obſerved in your paper, No. 2408, an agreement of a number of Merchants and other inhabitants of this city, to *raiſe* the nominal value of ſundry ſpecies of *gold coin*, "becauſe they have heretofore paſſed in this province at rates under their value, in proportion to Half Johanneſes," and becauſe they "eſteem it of *conſequence* that the different coins ſhould be put as nearly on a footing as poſſible." Now as theſe gentlemen have not informed us of any *good conſequence*, or certain advantage, that can poſſibly ariſe to the province from the propoſed alteration, to counter-balance the riſk of an innovation, nor exhibited any *real diſadvantage* that hath ariſen from the uſual manner of receiving theſe coins, which it is preſumed they ought to have done, previous to ſuch alteration, and it is *expected* they will, without being *further* called upon for that purpoſe, I beg leave, through the ſame channel, to lay before the public the following queries, and obſervations on the ſubject.

1. Whether *raiſing* the nominal value of coins will not tend to, or immediately effect, the *diminution* of the value of our *paper currency*; and, by ſuch depreciation, injure many thouſands of the inhabitants of this province?

2. Whether, if it ſhould be thought neceſſary to put the different gold coins on an equal footing, it would not be more prudent to reduce the value of Half Johanneſes, by refuſing to receive at 3 l. all weighing leſs than 9 dwt. 4 grains; as a regulation of this kind would bring them nearly to the ſtandard of other gold coins, and put a ſtop to the pernicious and ſcandalous cuſtom of clipping and defacing that beautiful and convenient piece, and tend to reſtore thoſe which are already diſfigured to their original ſtandard? The deſign of money being to *meaſure* the value of commodities, and of every thing in commerce or traffic, it ought to be as *ſtable and fixed* as any determinate meaſure; as for inſtance, a *pound weight*, *yard* or *buſhel*; but this grand and original deſign is fruſtrated, and much miſchief introduced in the commercial world, by increaſing and decreaſing its rate or nominal value; for ſuch a procedure muſt not only be productive of great confuſion, but alſo of very great *injuſtice*, AS IT TAKES FROM ONE HIS PROPERTY, AND GIVES IT TO ANOTHER, WITHOUT ANY COMPENSATION; but its evil conſequences are ſo well underſtood, and generally known, I ſhall only further obſerve, that if the preſent propoſed alteration becomes general, I ſhall not heſitate to declare, as my private opinion, that our *paper currency will depreciate more than three and a half per cent.* The conſequence of which will be, that the CREDITOR will loſe in all debts contracted before the alteration took place, and to be paid after, more than that proportion of his demand; for inſtance, ſuppoſe A had borrowed of B 1000 l. before the alteration; if after, B ſhould demand payment, inſtead of 1000 l. principal, he will only receive, or by law be intitled to, 963 l. 8 s. 4 d. beſides ſuſtaining a loſs on his intereſt; for though he will receive 1000 l. nominally, yet, in fact, it will be no more than 963 l. 8 s. 4 d. of the money lent, as I ſaid before, nor will it purchaſe one farthing's worth more of land, or produce of any kind. It is certain that *raiſing* the rate of coins, does not in the leaſt increaſe their *real* value; a Half Joe rated at 5 l. will purchaſe no more produce than it would when current at 2 l. 17 s. 6 d. neither does raiſing the rate of coins make them *ultimately* any more *plentiful* in a country, though it may have a temporary influence of that nature on ſome particular ſpecies of them. In a country deſtitute of *mines* of gold and ſilver, the plenty of ſpecie can only be effected by the value of the exports exceeding that of the imports, that the balance may turn in favour of the country; but when the imports exceed the exports, as is ſuppoſed to be our caſe, it cannot be expected that much ſpecie will be brought and continue among us, until *induſtry* and *frugality* turn the ſcale in our favour; for as the balance increaſes againſt us, the exchange riſes, and a natural conſequence is, that the precious metals are bought up and ſhipped off to leſſen the balance, until ſuch time as the exchange falls below the par of the metals, together with the charge attending their tranſportation and ſale. From what has been advanced, we may venture to predict, that ſhould the propoſed riſe on the gold coins generally take place throughout the province, our intercourſe with Great-Britain be reſtored to its former footing, and ſilver ſell, as it frequently hath, at 5 s. 6 d. Sterling per ounce, in leſs than one year afterwards, the exchange will be at 175 per cent. or upwards, and dollars ſell amongſt us at 7 s. 9 d. to perhaps 7 s. 11 d. each, ſhould there be any *remaining* among us.

A recent inſtance of the bad conſequences attending the depreciation of the lawful currency, is afforded us by the colony of Rhode-Iſland. Without having any *fixed ſtandard* to their currency, the people of that government, as though under an infatuation, made *commodities* of the ſpecies; nor were their eyes opened to perceive the deluſion they were under, and its pernicious and deſtructive conſequence to individuals, till many of their moſt opulent men were reduced to a ſituation little ſhort of beggary.

This was not effected at once, but by little and little. Happy for us, we are not yet in ſuch a ſtate, though it ſeems we are following their imprudent example with a *gentle pace*, but I truſt we may yet be ſtopped in our career, and eſtabliſhed on our former ground, by the timely interpoſition of the LEGISLATURE, who alone is veſted with proper authority to regulate a matter of ſuch importance, and who I doubt not will take effectual care to prevent all thoſe who, either from *ſiniſter* views or a want of due conſideration of the conſequence, would introduce an evil of ſuch a magnitude.

If the above obſervations ſhould be thought juſt and well grounded, I preſume no further argument will be neceſſary to induce every friend to the province, who is deſirous to preſerve the ſtability of our currency on its old foundation; on which it hath conſtantly ſtood with reputation for many years, to contribute his influence to that end. FINANCEFUS.

SWEET OIL, in half Cheſts and Quarter Caſks.

Soft ſhelled Almonds, Walnuts,

Old LISBON WINE, of an Excellent Quality, &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his STORE, near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶

JOHN ACKEROYD,

At his ſtore in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, is now opening the remainder of his GOODS, imported in the London Packet, Capt. Cook, from London, amongſt which are the following articles,

FINE and ſecond 7-4 broad cloths, yard wide foreſt cloths and plains, beaver hunters, lambſkins, caſſimers and German ſerges, rattinets, ſhaloons, plain and figured calimancoes, durants and tammies of almoſt every colour, hair and worſted pluſhes, worſted barragons, plain and corded laſtings, cotton velvets, velverets, ſattinets, thickſetts, jeans, fuſtians, 3-4 cotton drabs, Dutch and Italian cords; half yard and yard wide corded, flowered and bordered dimities; yard and 9-8 wide Marſeilles quiltings; 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 cotton counterpanes; 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 bed bunts; 3-4 7-8 and yard wid Iriſh linens; white and brown Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings, white and brown drillings, Ravens duck, ſtriped cotton and linen hollands; 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide cotton and linen checks; together with a quantity of Queen's ware, of an excellent quality, to be ſold cheap for caſh only.

The importation of Goods from Britain being ſtopped, obliges the ſaid ACKEROYD to diſpoſe of his ſtock on hand and return to England as ſoon as he can; he therefore requeſts that all accounts paſt due to him, may be balanced as ſoon as poſſible.

ROBERT MACGILL,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND BOOKBINDER, at the Corner of Lætitia-Court, in Market-ſtreet, has lately imported from London, a general Aſſortment of BOOKS, among which are,

HENRY's Expoſition on the old and new teſtament, 5 vols. Burkitt on the new teſtament, Baſkerville's family bible, ditto octavo, common and pocket bibles, of all ſorts; Johnſon's, Bailey's, Fenning's, Dyche's, Young's, Cole's, Boyer's, and Entick's dictionaries; Salmon's, Guthrie's, and Jones's new geographical grammar, 2 vols. Gooch's ſurgery, 3 vols. Sharpe's ditto; Grant on fevers, 2 vols. Monro's account of the diſeaſes moſt frequent in the military hoſpitals, Prior's works, 2 vols. preceptor, 2 vols. Beattie's eſſay on the immutability of truth, Prieſtley's eſſay on the firſt principles of government, Art of ſpeaking, Herries's elements of ſpeech, Mair's book-keeping, Porter on the Turks, Rouſſeau's eſſay on education, 2 vols. Saxby's Britiſh cuſtoms, Goldſmith's hiſtory of England, 4 vols. Leland's hiſtory of Ireland, 4 vol. Dictionary of the bible, 3 vols. Joſephus's works, Helſham's lectures, Martin's philoſophical grammar, Robertſon's hiſtory of Charles the 5th, 3 vols. Calvin's inſtitutions, Flavel's works, 8 vols. Smollett's, Jarvis's, and Ozell's Don Quixote, 4 vols. Tillotſon's works, 10 vols. Tom Jones, 4 vols. Spectator, 8 vols. Tatler, 4 vols. Rambler, 4 vols. Guardian, 2 vols. Beauties of ditto, 2 vols. Female ſpectator, Shaftſbury's characteriſticks, 4 vols. Plutarch's lives, 8 vols. Rollin's ancient hiſtory, 10 vols. Brooke's natural hiſtory, 6 vols. Jewiſh ſpy, 5 vols. Salmon's gazetteer, Telemachus, 2 vols. Duncan's elements of of logick, Meſſiah, 2 vols. Paradiſe loſt, Tiſſot on health, Thomſon's works, Ditto's ſeaſons, Life of Bunele, 4 vols. Prince Eugene, Hervey's works, 6 vols. Ditto's Theron and Aſpaſia, Ditto's meditations and letters, Monteſquieu's ſpirit of laws, 2 vols. Vertot's hiſtory of the Roman republic, 3 vols. Hill's, Fiſher's, Wilſon's, and Panton's arithmetic, Hawney's meaſuring, Age of Lewis the 14th, 2 vols. Seneca's morals, Claſſical dictionary, Yorick's ſermons, 2 vols. Fordyce's ditto, Ogilvie on providence, Ladies miſcellany, 2 vols. Roderick Random, 2 vols. Rouſſeau's new Eloiſa, 3 vols. Hiſtory of Tom Rigby, 2 vols. Ditto Julia Mandeville, Ditto Emelia Beville, Ditto Miſs Melmouth, Humphrey Clinker, 3 vols. Arabian night's entertainment, 4 vols. Advantages of deliberation, True merit true happineſs, Counteſs de Sarcerre's letters, Raſſelas, Prince of Abiſſinia, The hermit, 2 vols. Temple's miſcellanies, Chapman's treatiſe on education, Lady Montague's letters, Cyrus's travels, A hind let looſe, Voltaire's hiſtory of Peter the Great, Vertot's hiſtory of the revolution in Sweden, Pomfret's poems, Lucubrations of Gaffer Greybeard, 2 vols. Jeſt and ſong books; alſo a variety of Chapman and Children's books.---- Where may be had a general aſſortment of blank books, and ſtationary, &c. &c

*N. B.* Said MACGILL makes Ladies Etwees, with or without inſtruments, alſo Morocco and common Pocket-books, of different ſizes, where ſhopkeepers and others may be ſupplied with any number to ſell again, upon as reaſonable terms as any imported; likewiſe ſlate and aſſes ſkin Memorandum-books. ¶

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, in Meſſieurs Hall and Sellers's paper, No. 2406, advertiſe a certain *John Hetherington*, as having abſconded from his bail, and did thereby offer a reward of Four Dollars to any perſon or perſons who might apprehend and ſecure the ſaid *John Hetherington* in the goal of Philadelphia county: And foraſmuch as the ſaid *John Hetherington* hath ſince appeared and ſettled the matter, and I have no further demand againſt him; I do therefore deſire that no perſon or perſons may apprehend or moleſt the ſaid *John Hetherington* by virtue of the aforeſaid advertiſement.

WILLIAM HOULGATE.

RUN away, *on the 27th of February laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named* JOHN SIMSON, *about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlender built, thin face, ſwarthy complexion, and has ſhort black hair; had on, or with him, a blue cloth coat and jacket, buckſkin breeches, grey ribbed ſtockings, old calf-ſkin ſhoes with buckles, and a felt hat. It is likely he may change his name. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have* Twenty Shillings *reward, paid by*

BENJAMIN LLOYD. ¶

*Middletown, Cheſter county, February* 27, 1775.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, on the 24th of March next, A valuable Merchant-Mill, the mill 60 feet by 35, chiefly built of ſtone, with a half breaſt wheel, and about 11 feet head and fall, 2 pair of ſtones, 1 pair are French burrs, 4 feet diameter, of the beſt quality, double geared; the other are country ſtones, 4 feet diameter, and anſwers exceeding well for country work, with 3 cheſts and cloths, which go by water, two that anſwer for boulting ſuperfine, the other for country work; with a fan that goes by water; the whole in good order to manufacture wheat to the beſt advantage, ſituate within ſix miles of Cheſter, and 15 from Philadelphia. Alſo a large brick houſe, with log kitchen, a barn, ſtables and cow-houſe, and cooper's ſhop near the mills, with a ſtone ſpring-houſe, and 72 acres of land, or thereabout, with about ſix acres of excellent water meadow ground. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, before the day of ſale, may apply to ſubſcriber on the ſame CALEB JAMES. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the houſe of LEWIS NICOLA, in Northampton, otherwiſe called Allen's-town, on Tueſday, the 4th of April,

A LARGE aſſortment of ſhop GOODS, the moſt part of which are ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon; alſo a waggon, horſes, cows, ſheep, ſwine, and ſome furniture. The vendue to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the terms, which are very favourable to the purchaſer, will be declared. ¶

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of ELIJAH and ABNER WICKERSHAM, of the town of Middletown, in Lancaſter county, merchants, will be abſolutely diſſolved on the firſt day of April next,---All perſons indebted to them, by bond, note, or book-account, are hereby requeſted to pay off the ſame by that time, or they will be left in the hands of proper perſons, to be recovered in a legal manner; and all perſons who have any demands againſt them, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, and they will be duly paid.---And as one of the partners is determined to leave this province in a few months, they propoſe on the 10th day of April next, *to expoſe to public ſale* (if not ſold before by private ſale) the following eſtates:

No. 1. The one moiety or equal half part of the town of *Port-Royal*, ſituate at the junction of the Swatara with the Saſquehanna river, containing 207 LOTS; the lots are almoſt all deeded, and ſubject to an annuity of Seven Shillings ſterl. for ever. No place on the Saſquehanna can equal this in point of ſituation, as it commands a front of at leaſt one mile on the river and creek, and from the many natural advantages with which it is endowed, we may readily conclude, that in the circle of a very few years, it will be one of the moſt conſiderable trading towns on the Saſquehanna, as the Mouth of Swatara Creek will undoubtedly ever remain the great receptacle of all the riches and produce that flow down that great river.

2. A leaſe now held on the landing with all the buildings and improvements, 18 years whereof are yet unexpired, within leſs than half a mile of the town of Middletown, and directly oppoſite to the town of Port-Royal, containing 10 acres or thereabouts, it is divided into two parcels, and encloſed with a good fence, on one part is erected a good two ſtory log dwelling-houſe, 50 feet in front and 25 feet in depth, well finiſhed, with proper rooms, it has always been occupied as a tavern, having every convenience neceſſary for that purpoſe, and now rents for 40 *l.* per ann. which expires on the firſt day of May next: And on the other part of the landing is erected a neat one ſtory frame building, compleatly finiſhed, with 3 rooms and a kitchen below ſtairs, and 2 rooms upſtairs, and a cellar under the whole; alſo a ware-houſe adjoining the ſame, containing 100 feet in length and 18 feet wide, with a pump of excellent water near the ſame. No place can be better calculated for a perſon who inclines to trade up the Saſquehanna river, as all the produce that is brought down that river to Middletown is firſt landed at this place, many thouſand buſhels of wheat, rye and Indian corn, &c. are annually unloaded here, in ſhort, its many advantages are ſo well known that it ſeems unneceſſary to ſay any more; the purchaſer may have poſſeſſion by the firſt of May next. The whole landing is ſubject to the annual rent of 5 *l.* ſterling, and will now rent for Eighty Pounds.

No. 3. *A two ſtory* log meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate in the town of Middletown, with ſtables, garden, &c. in good order, is ſituated in the center of the town, and well calculated for any public buſineſs; now in the tenure of Thomas Minſhall, Eſq; being the ſame houſe in which the ſubſcribers formerly kept their ſtore.

No. 4. *One other two ſtory* log meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot, and is perhaps the beſt ſituation in town for any public buſineſs; it is now in the tenure of Forbes and Paton, in which they keep their ſtore. The above two houſes are now leaſed on a rent equal to Sixty Pounds per annum.

No. 5. *Six lots of ground*, lying contiguous and adjoining to each other, in the town of Middletown, they are encloſed with a good fence and are ſituated on the two principal ſtreets, leading from the town to the landing.

Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the whole or any part of the above eſtate, before the day of ſale, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers, living near the town of Middletown aforeſaid. ELIJAH and ABNER WICKERSHAM.

Should any part of the above eſtates remain unſold, it will be leaſed. The titles to the above eſtates are clear and indiſputable.

Alſo will be ſold, at the ſame time, all their ſtock of goods on hand, conſiſting of rum, wine, cordials, geneva, ſalt, tar, bar-iron, pots, griddles, ſtoves, grind-ſtones, &c. &c. &c. ‖ 15 1.

WHEREAS ſome Deeds of Robert M'Lehoſe were loſt by the ſubſcriber, and other Papers between them, theſe are therefore to give public notice, that there was no aſſignment by me on thoſe Deeds or other Papers, when loſt, and that the ſaid Robert M'Lehoſe has paid me the whole he owed me, for which ſatisfaction is entered, &c. at Cheſter.

March 4, 1775. HARRY GORDON.

ALL perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of DANIEL GEST, late of Eaſt-Bradford, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be ſettled and paid; and thoſe that are any ways indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted immediately to diſcharge the ſame, as there are ſeveral large legacies to be ſhortly paid off; therefore thoſe that are delinquent may not expect any farther indulgence, from JOSEPH TEMPLE, and EMMOR JEFFERIES, Executors. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

*Meſſieurs* HALL *and* SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN thoſe, who think themſelves entitled to write for the public, proceed with openneſs, ingenuity and candour, if they do not merit the public attention and approbation, they certainly deſerve their indulgence; but when any man undertakes to give the public advice, and to call upon them in the warmeſt and moſt paſſionate terms to follow his direction, every degree of deceit, hypocriſy or unfair proceeding, is ſo far from meriting approbation, that the man who attempts it deſerves to be treated with the utmoſt indignation, and to meet with the fate of the worſt of villains. And as every man who has examined the public proceedings with any degree of attention, is fully qualified to judge of the *candour* and *ingenuity* of an author, I cannot help lamenting the hard fate of Printers, who ſtudiouſly endeavour to ſupport the reputation of their papers, in being expoſed to the neceſſity of granting a free circulation to *pieces* of *this* ſort, in order to avoid the ſuſpicion of being under *undue* influence, or *partially* reſtraining the Liberties of the Preſs.

I am led into this way of thinking by ſeveral pieces which have appeared of late. And the difficulties to which printers are expoſed have tempted me to lay before the public a method, whereby the freedom of the preſs might be preſerved, and yet printers of reputation relieved from this hardſhip.

I would recommend, that in the capital city in each province, one public paper ſhould be ſet apart for the reception of *lyes* and *ſcurrility*; but that every other paper be dedicated wholly to *truth* and *righteouſneſs*. Nor let any one haſtily condemn the propoſal as wild or chimerical: The ſucceſs which ſome of the neighbouring colonies have already been bleſſed with, proves to a demonſtration that the thing is *very* practicable.

A paper of this kind, when once eſtabliſhed, would afford a convenient receptacle for all that abuſe, miſrepreſentation and falſhood, with which any bad heart might feel itſelf ſurcharged, and which might prove too burdenſome for it to contain; while its being known *to be ſuch*, would effectually protect thoſe from injury againſt whom the venomous ſhaft might be levelled. Our want of ſuch a convenient vehicle often obliges our beſt papers to admit productions, which have nothing to ſupport or recommend them but the abilities of their authors, and the reputation of the paper in which they are permitted to circulate.

The perſon who takes an active part in any controverſy carried on in the public papers, and deſires to enter the liſts as a champion on either ſide, ſhould be poſſeſſed of that degree of candour and honeſty, which obliges a man to enter into the real merits of the cauſe, and to give a full, fair and impartial ſtate of the controverſy, in order to entitle him to a place in any paper of reputation. When he has done this, he ought to have full liberty to uſe every argument with which reaſon and truth could ſupply him, but the inſtant he attempted to impoſe on the public by unfair repreſentations, lyes, or aſſertions without argument, he ſhould be packed off to the common receptacle of all ſuch materials.

In our preſent conteſt with Great-Britain, the queſtion is *whether the Parliament of Great-Britain has a right to make ſtatutes which ſhall bind us in all caſes whatever.* Now if any one, without ever bringing this queſtion in view, or attempting to diſcuſs it, will undertake by *hard names* to frighten us into a ſubmiſſion, I think he wants that *candour* and ingenuity which alone can intitle him to a place in a *paper* of *character*, and his manner of proceeding gives the printer thereof a juſt right to refuſe his *lucubrations*, and to point out to him the place where he may be favoured with a *preſs*.

I believe I may appeal even to our adverſaries, whether the writers in favour of our cauſe have not always begun by ſtating the caſe, as far as they intended to touch upon it, in the faireſt and fulleſt manner, and then diſcuſſed it by arguments drawn from the nature of God and man, and the *well known* and *fundamental principles* of the *Britiſh Conſtitution*. Had their opponents acted with equal ingenuity, it would have ſaved much trouble, wholly prevented all that heat and acrimony which has appeared at one time or another, and ſaved the pains of replying to many productions, againſt which nothing but the fear of their affecting weak minds could ever induce any friend to his country to take up the pen. Of this kind is the piece ſigned *Philеirene*, which contains nothing but bold aſſertions, couched in ſtrong language, and moſt of them notorious falſhoods. I could not help wiſhing, therefore, for ſuch a preſs as I have mentioned, to which you could have directed the perſon who ſent it, or that you had refuſed him the privileges of your preſs until he had produced thoſe facts, which he ſays can be produced, and which are neceſſary to prove the truth of his aſſertions; for as your paper circulates very extenſively, it will meet with many who are not qualified to judge of the truth or falſhood of his aſſertions, but, having the common paſſions of humanity, are very capable of being frightened, and after their minds have been fairly agitated, thoſe facts, which tend to remove their uneaſineſs, will ſcarcely find them in a condition to feel their force.

As this muſt be the aim of every writer who forſakes the path of truth and honeſty, Printers of reputation are laid under peculiar hardſhips, when they are obliged to indulge ſuch with the *common* privileges of the preſs; for unleſs a paper be previouſly notorious for publiſhing ſcandal and lyes, *a character which no paper in Philadelphia has ever obtained*, it will give that *ſanction* to the piece, which it ought to have from *truth* alone.

Since *Philеirene*, at the requeſt of *A Friend to the Conſtitution*, has obtained *this ſanction*, by being indulged with a re-publication in your reputable and extenſively circulating paper, I would beg leave to ſelect a few of his aſſertions, and to requeſt the *Friend to the Conſtitution* to ſupport them by the facts he refers to.

1. "That a ſubmiſſion to the laws and authority of "Great-Britain in the caſes we complain of, would alone "make us a *free, wealthy* and *happy people.*" In order to make this aſſertion good, it will be neceſſary to prove, that ſubmiſſion to laws *neither* made by ourſelves nor by our repreſentatives, and to be taxed by men who have no intereſt in our affairs, conſtitute *true Britiſh freedom*; that taking our *money* from us without our *conſent* will encreaſe our *wealth*; that to be deprived of *trial* by *jury*, will enlarge and confirm *perſonal ſecurity*; that our happineſs conſiſts in ſubmitting to become the ſlaves of the worſt ſort of tyrants, viz. of *ſuch*, that every alleviation of their own *miſery* muſt be obtained by a proportional increaſe of *our's*; and that to be removed for *trial* to *Great-Britain*, is preferable to being tried by a jury of the vicinity. And as all our Aſſemblies, from the one end of the continent to the other, have petitioned againſt theſe laws, as infringements of their *rights* and *privileges*, it may not be amiſs to point out to them the *error* of their *proceedings*, and to prove that they are not intended by the conſtitution for *legiſlators*. For if the Britiſh parliament has a right to bind us *in all caſes whatever*, it is impoſſible for them to have the *ſame right*; the one right neceſſarily deſtroying the other.

2. "That we are arrived to ſuch a pitch of infatuation "as to be unwilling to confine ourſelves within the bounds, "or to ſubmit to the laws preſcribed by the Government, "to which we are ſubjects: That our conduct has juſtly "merited puniſhment and contempt, and muſt inevitably "ſink us in infamy and obſcurity: That our wickedneſs "and folly is ſuch, that we ſet about a reformation of a "Government already the envy of every other nation, and "are determined to accompliſh our views or periſh in the "attempt; and that not the united miſery of all our fellow "men, nor the deſtruction of the peace and good order "of the world, will ever deter us from our deſperate "undertaking; but that rather than fail in our enterprize, "we will exult to introduce anarchy and confuſion into "the ſtate, and glory to riot upon the miſeries of man-"kind in private life." That maſterly pen which drew a finiſhed character of the moſt conſummate villain that ever breathed on the earth, fell greatly ſhort of this picture, and, had he lived to this day, muſt have obtained ſome maſter ſtrokes from Philеirene. But *Cataline* himſelf never equalled this. How Philеirene could attempt to fix ſuch a character upon a people, whoſe moſt violent ſtruggle to preſerve themſelves from a ten years perſeverance in oppreſſive meaſures, has been a non-importation agreement, is yet more extraordinary than the celerity and chearfulneſs with which he aſſerts ſuch infamous lyes.—I beg pardon for the expreſſion, I forgot that the truth of it can be proved by facts.

3. "That we aim at an independency, replete with the "moſt diſtreſſing calamities, deſtructive miſchiefs and ag-"gravated miſeries; and that the darling object of our "wiſhes is an independent republic." In ſupporting this, it will be neceſſary to prove that the *Congreſs*, which ſpoke the ſentiments of all thoſe whoſe conduct *Philеirene* condemns, and whoſe meaſures every colony in America has adopted, miſtook its own intentions, when it abſolutely denied the charge in the ſtrongeſt terms, and defied its moſt inveterate enemies to make good the charge. It will alſo be proper to make out to the ſatisfaction of impartial people, that our contending for *Britiſh liberty* will be the *ſure means* of being *deprived of it*, if we ſhould prove *ſucceſsful*.

4. "That our expectations of accompliſhing our un-"dertaking are mad, and muſt at once appear groundleſs, "when we conſider that the *Throne* was *never* more ſe-"cure in the *hearts* of a *free* and *happy* people; the *na-"tion never* more *powerful* in its *reſources*, nor more *re-"ſpected abroad*, nor *adminiſtration* more *firmly* eſtabliſh-"ed in the *eſteem* and *approbation* of a *great majority* of "the people, than at this day." That theſe aſſertions may not meet with unexpected difficulties in the proof, it will not be amiſs to lay before you the preſent ſituation of Great-Britain, that, having this in view, the demonſtration may be ſuited accordingly. Her credit depending on her *trade*, and a principal part of that cut off by our *non-importation agreement*. *Ireland*, tho' in *ſlavery*, *poverty*, *diſtreſs* and *unarmed*, hitherto ſcarcely reſtrained within bounds by the dread of a *military force*; but now reduced to that laſt ſtage of *oppreſſion* which makes a wiſe man mad. *Scotland* filled with *reſentment* for the injuries offered her by the *Engliſh*. The *Engliſh* full of *hatred* and *indignation* againſt the *Scotch*, for the undue preference ſhewed to them by the *Court*. The *capital* of the *kingdom* exerting its utmoſt influence againſt the preſent *adminiſtration*, and in all probability ſhe will find her meaſures ſupported by the united efforts of all the *trading cities* and *manufacturing towns* in the *kingdom*. A *general diſcontent* through that *nation*, on account of the *act* of *parliament* which eſtabliſhes the *Roman Catholic religion* in *Canada*. *France* profeſſing the moſt *pacific diſpoſition*, but continually augmenting her *ſea* and *land forces*. *Spain arming* as faſt as poſſible, and *inſulting* her in *almoſt* every *quarter* of the *globe*. *She* bearing theſe *inſults* with the *tameſt* ſubmiſſion, and *unable* in the ſpace of twelve years to *prevail* upon her to pay the *Manilla ranſom*. *Portugal*, though under her protection, *inſulting* her *merchants* and *reſtricting* her *trade*. It is *too degrading* to mention the *Dey of Algiers*. *Her army* and *navy not* fifty thouſand *ſtrong*, yet the annual expence of the nation near *ten millions ſterling*. *This ſum* raiſed with *difficulty* when ſhe enjoyed all our *cuſtoms* and *duties*, theſe being ſtopped, there will be a failure of one million at leaſt, which muſt be raiſed by *additional taxes* laid on thoſe who are ſcarcely able to bear their preſent load. A debt of *forty millions* due to the *Hollanders*, who are a *very jealous* people, and who know that the ſecurity of their money depends *entirely* on the trade of the *nation*, which muſt ſuffer a *moſt dreadful ſhock* from our non-importation agreement. Should they become *fearful*, and begin to *draw* their money out of the *public funds*, all the circulating caſh in the kingdom not more than would pay the half of it. The Emperor of Germany *at the head of* 200,000, and the King of *Pruſſia* at the head of 300,000 well diſciplined troops *over-awing* all her continental *allies*, and in a capacity to *take poſſeſſion* of her *German dominions* whenever they *pleaſe*. *Ruſſia aiming* at *commerce*, and *becoming* a rival *maritime power*. America *determined* to reſiſt every further attempt which ſhe ſhall make to *enſlave her* by force, and acceſſible only by her *capital cities*, and thoſe protected by a debt of about ſix millions ſterling, *every ſhilling* of which muſt be *totally loſt* if our cities are injured; beſides, if matters ſhould become *more critical*, theſe will be principally inhabited by the tools of the *Miniſtry*, for all ſuch will be obliged to fly to them for ſafety, as is evident from the preſent ſtate of Boſton, which will be a very conſiderable additional ſecurity to our cities. Able and judicious ſtateſmen in England, tho' unconnected with America, giving their opinion in favour of *our* conduct, and openly declaring the inability of the nation to *ſubjugate* the Colonies by *force*. Theſe are ſome of the facts, againſt which others of ſuperior force, certainty and weight, muſt be produced, or it will be in vain to attempt to prove that the nation was *never* more *powerful* in *reſources*.

I am under the neceſſity of paſſing by for the preſent a multitude of aſſertions, equally in need of facts to ſupport them; but as there is one or two of a *curious* and *extraordinary* nature, and which I long to ſee demonſtrated, I muſt crave the indulgence of the public a few moments longer.

It is aſſerted, "that the people in America can have no "idea of the various *manœuvres*, *evolutions*, *marchings*, "*countermarchings*, *advancing*, *retreating*, *breaking*, *ral-"lying*, &c. which are practiſed in the army, and there-"fore they will be *aſtoniſhed*, *confounded*, and put to *flight* "by attacks from every quarter." Now a demonſtration of this aſſertion muſt be a *great curioſity*, and will *pleaſe* many. But as *one circumſtance* ſeems to make againſt it, I would be glad not to have *it* forgotten, viz. that tho' we may have little idea of their *rallying*, yet we muſt be allowed to have ſome confuſed notions of their *breaking* and *running*, eſpecially ſuch of us as can remember that when they were broke within about forty miles of Fort-Pitt, by a handful of *Canadians* and *buſh-fighting Indians*, they never ſtopped flying until they arrived at Philadelphia. Impartiality however obliges me to mention one circumſtance, which is rather in favour of ſome part of the aſſertion, viz. that the Americans have not a true idea of *breaking* and *running*, tho' it at the ſame time ſhews that they know how to rally; what I allude to is the behaviour of about 300 Virginians, who on that occaſion voluntarily formed, and covered the retreat of the flying regulars. Ticonderoga has alſo furniſhed ſome of us with ſimilar ideas. It is alſo aſſerted, "that at one time we will ſeem to have only a handful of troops to encounter, and the next minute they will appear almoſt innumerable, merely from their dextrous movements, and the different ſituations in which they will be placed; and that ſhould we be able to perfect ourſelves in this part of the diſcipline (which we never can, as we are incapable of forming the leaſt idea of it) our ſkill will rebound with ten-fold deſtruction upon our own heads, for by far the greateſt part, when matters ſhall be brought to ſuch extremities, will declare on the loyal ſide, and extricate themſelves from the guilt of *rebellion*, by the moſt vigorous efforts to ſuppreſs it."

I think it will be quite as hard to prove theſe aſſertions as to *ſquare* the *circle*. It will require *both fluxions* and *an infinite ſeries* to do it. To make an handful of men appear almoſt innumerable to a people, who know that every addition to that handful muſt firſt croſs the great Atlantic, exceeds the powers of magic. And I ſhould not like to ſee it proved, leſt it might leſſen the merits of a *General*, "who, altho' reſpected and amiable for his ſocial virtues, for his prudence, humanity, long-ſuffering and clemency, of which *we all* cannot but be ſenſible, is nevertheleſs univerſally allowed to be a *brave ſoldier*, cool, intrepid, watchful and reſolute, and perfectly acquainted with the military art." Now if this be his character, how can he be excuſed for not putting theſe manœuvres in practice, inſtead of ſending for more troops? Can it be imagined that the freemen of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay are ſo determined, as to refuſe ſubmiſſion if they ſaw an innumerable hoſt of ſuch well diſciplined troops ready to fall upon them? They muſt be *heroes indeed*, or at leaſt reſolved to looſe life and liberty together if they are.

I will take no advantage of his glaring contradictions in one paragraph, repreſenting us as the moſt reſolute and deſperate of men, who have no regard for our lives, and that we are willing to ſacrifice all that is dear to us to obtain our beloved point; and in the next aſſures us that we will by and by be ſo terrified at the name of *rebellion*, that we will murder one another to prove our loyalty. I will not require the facts which can prove theſe inconſiſtencies. I am not inclined to raiſe a *ſuſpicion* of the *abilities* or courage of the Britiſh troops. There are many circumſtances which preſent themſelves at this day, to ſhew they have a *tincture* of the true Britiſh ſpirit *ſtill* remaining, tho' the *laws* and regulations to which they are ſubject are of the moſt *ſlaviſh*, *arbitrary* and *deſpotic* kind. It is hard to diveſt a *real* Engliſhman of his love of liberty, or admiration of thoſe who are willing to riſque their all in *defence* of it. There may be ſome mongrels among them as well as among ourſelves; yet the *reluctance* of the officers to the *ſervice*, and the *deſertion* of the ſoldiers, prove that they are not diveſted of feeling, and far from becoming miniſterial butchers. If things ſhould come to extremities, it is not to be doubted but they will diſcover further ſigns of a *true Engliſh ſpirit*. However, ſhould they prove as loyal as *Philеirene* wiſhes them to be, *twenty rifle-men* will, I doubt not, prove a match for *any ten* of *them*; and if we reaſon from former experience, *Braddock* and *Howe* have left us a proportion *ſtill more* favourable. As to the *common ſoldiers* they have no great inducement to make them fight. If they will *fight for pay*, I think we could encreaſe their wages. At any rate a *groat a day* to feed upon, *half an hour's exerciſe* in the *week*, and *ten years loitering* in *crouded barracks*, can give them but an indifferent title to the *character* of *true Britiſh veterans*.

That our ſkill in the military art, could we but attain it, would rebound with ten-fold deſtruction on our own heads is rather hard. For ſhall we take that *immenſe* pains which it will coſt an American to acquire it, and which alone can put us on an equal footing with *theſe veterans*, and then turn it againſt ourſelves? This would be an infatuation which Philеirene and all his fellow bluſterers have not been able to accompliſh, and I fear never will, notwithſtanding the facts which can demonſtrate its truth.

I once thought of touching on the doctrine of *rebellion* and our *duty* to God; but as the facts neceſſary to demonſtrate *his* aſſertions on *this* head might border on *impiety*, and the attempt itſelf would be *blaſphemous*, I would not have it entered on; for if one man ſin againſt another, the Judge may plead for him; but if a man ſin againſt God, who ſhall entreat for him? Yet the matter may be ſettled in a few words. God is certainly on the ſide of *juſtice* and the *oppreſſed*, and the devil on the ſide of *injuſtice* and *oppreſſion*. They may be conſidered as the leaders in this cauſe, and every man as actuated by the ſpirit of his leader. I will leave it to *Philеirene* and the *world* to determine which ſpirit *he* and *his* party are inſpired with.

*To the Friend to the Conſtitution.*

SIR,

AS you may be acquainted with facts which have eſcaped the *notice* of all beſide yourſelf, as you may be able to *defend* your cauſe by arguments, which, tho' hitherto concealed, will ſtrike *conviction* into the *hearts* of the moſt *ſtupid*, *inſenſible* and *obſtinate* bigots, and as your proofs may be derived from ſources hitherto inexplored by any other, I call upon you to exerciſe thoſe political talents and abilities which doubtleſs you are poſſeſſed of, in demonſtrating the truth of the foregoing aſſertions of Mr. *Philеirene*. Should the taſk prove *hard* or *laborious*, you muſt comfort yourſelf with this *reflection*, that it is the *only means* whereby you can prove yourſelf poſſeſſed of that *candour* and *honeſty*, which is *ſo rare* amongſt your party. If in the courſe of your demonſtration this one point ſhould fall in our favour, viz. that the preſent is a ſtruggle of *might* againſt *right*, and that *right* is on our *ſide*, we have little to fear, even ſhould every other aſſertion of Philеirene prove true. For when was arbitrary power ſucceſsful in Great-Britain? Not in the days of Charles the Firſt, nor yet at the revolution. *William* the *baſtard* is the principal inſtance of the kind I now recollect. If we be permitted then to draw any concluſions from former experience, while we have a legitimate King on the *throne* we have *little* to fear. Had arbitrary power ſucceeded in the days of Charles the Firſt, or James the Second, we ſhould at preſent be in the *ſame* ſtate or a *worſe* than the people of France. Now would *you* Sir, or *Philеirene*, or *any* of *your* party, rather find yourſelves in this ſtate and condition, than that your fore-fathers had purſued the meaſures they then adopted? According as you anſwer this queſtion, we ſhall be condemned or juſtified, even ſhould we be forced to DRAW THE SWORD.

A LOVER OF ENGLISH LIBERTY.

*By Captain* SIMMONS, *arrived here from Liſbon, we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, December 15.

THEY write from Naples, November 15, that Mount Veſuvius had been in great agitation for ſome time paſt, and threatened a terrible eruption.

Cardinal Stoppani died at Rome the 18th ult.

*Extract of a letter from the Hague, December 9.*

"Laſt night we had the greateſt fall of ſnow that has been remembered. It is upwards of a foot deep.

"The States General have prolonged for two years the Eaſt-India Company's charter, which was to expire at the end of the preſent."

Yeſterday the cabin-boy of a ſhip fell over board, and was ſinking to the bottom, when the ſhip dog plunged into the water, and held him faſt till a boat was ſent off to ſave him.

*Dec.* 17. The Earl of Bute was at the Houſe of Peers yeſterday, and took the oaths at the table.

*HOUSE of COMMONS, December 15.*

The Houſe went into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into conſideration ſo much of an act of the 14th of his preſent Majeſty, for preventing the exportation to foreign parts of tools and inſtruments uſed in the woollen, cotton, linen and ſilk manufactures of this kingdom, as relates to the exportation of implements and tools uſed in the woollen manufactory.

A ſhort debate enſued, in which Mr. Gray, who moved for the Committee, Mr. Van and Mr. Alderman Sawbridge ſpoke; the latter gentleman in particular obſerved, that the whole law was nugatory, or cruel; for if thoſe employed in manufacturing tools and implements were prevented from diſpoſing of or exporting them, they would undoubtedly tranſport themſelves to a country where there was no ſuch prohibition; and if they did not, they muſt certainly remain at home unemployed, and in a ſtarving condition. The queſtion being at length put, was carried by a conſiderable majority; and the Chairman reported, that leave be given to bring in a bill, in the terms of the original motion, ſo far as the ſame relates to the exportation of the implements and tools uſed in the woollen manufactory to America only.

Letters from Paris adviſe, that on the day of the opening of the Parliament, the Chancellor was hanged in effigy by the populace. Theſe letters likewiſe ſay, that it was reported there, that the Duke d'Aiguillon was come over to England, and intended to fix his reſidence in London.

*Extract of a letter from Goſport, December 11.*

"Orders are come down for the Nautilus ſloop of war to be fitted for America with all expedition."

*Dec.* 19. The arrangements lately made on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment are ſaid to be as follow:

In the Revenue.—Hercules Langriſhe, Eſq; a Commiſſioner, in the room of Sir Francis Bernard, Bart.—Who never ſat at that Board.

At the Board of Works.—Lieut. Col. William Burton, Commiſſioner and Surveyor, in the room of Hercules Langriſhe, Eſq; advanced to the Revenue Board.

On the Penſion liſt.

The Right Hon. Sir John Blaquiere, Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, and Bailiff of the Park.

The Right Hon. Brinſley, Earl of Laneſborough, 1200l. per annum.

The Right Hon. John Hayley Hutchinſon, lately made Provoſt of the Univerſity, a place worth 2000l. per annum, for his own life and that of his two ſons, 1000l. per annum, and a precedency at the Bar before the Prime Serjeant, which he alſo gave up for the Provoſtſhip.

Sir Francis Bernard, late Governor of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay in America, 1000l. a year.

Henry Flood, Eſq; to ſupport the dignity of Privy Counſellor, appointed one of the Vice Treaſurers of Ireland, a ſinecure, eſtimated at 3000l. per annum.

Sir Henry Cavendiſh, Bart. to reſign the office of Teller of the Exchequer, for a penſion of 200l. per annum, in lieu of the loſs he would otherwiſe ſuſtain of 50l. per annum, the ſalary annexed to that office, chargeable on the eſtabliſhment. To be ſucceeded therein by Brinſley, Earl of Laneſborough.

*Extract of a Letter from Paris, Dec. 5.*

"The Letters de Cachet of the exiled Magiſtrates of the ancient Parliament of Bourdeaux are taken off, and they are permitted to go where they pleaſe; thoſe of the preſent Parliament of Rennes, after having ſeveral times repreſented to the King, that they were inſulted ſo much as not to be in ſafety in their own houſes, have wrote to the Princes and Peers, urging, that as Gentlemen they had a right to claim their protection. They very pathetically ſay, "that for fulfilling the duties of ſubjects, in obeying the late King, they are now ſo cruelly treated by their fellow citizens, that, if they are abandoned, no other reſource is left them but going into a foreign country; and that it muſt be very afflicting for Frenchmen to leave their own country."

The Cavendiſh, French, from St. Kitt's to Liverpool, foundered lately at ſea; the crew were taken up by a veſſel from Virginia bound to Glaſgow.

*Dec.* 20. Accounts from Paris confidently affirm, that the ſavings already made in the French finances amount to forty millions of livres, or nearly 1,800 000l. ſterling per annum, in which the vaſt ſums ſpent in keeping the interior fortreſſes in repair are not included, and which it is imagined will ſwell the propoſed retrenchments to a ſum little ſhort of three millions ſterling.

Yeſterday morning a Council was held, on American affairs, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

Some expreſſes of very great importance arrived yeſterday morning from Sir Joſeph Yorke at the Hague. They were immediately carried to Lord North, who waited on his Majeſty with them, and had a conference.

The Upper Aſſembly yeſterday read the firſt time the bill for allowing the importation of Indian corn, &c. which had paſſed the Lower Aſſembly that day.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

On Tueſday laſt, between twelve and one o'clock, the new Hoſpital at Renelagh, a large pile of building, lately erected and nearly finiſhed, was diſcovered to be on Fire; the Workmen being all gone to Dinner, and the Rooms lumbered with combuſtible Materials, the Flames ſpread ſo faſt, that before any Help could be called, they were got to too great a Height to be ſuppreſſed, and the whole wooden Part of the Building, the erecting of which had been the Work of many Months, was, in about one Hour, reduced to Aſhes.—It is unknown by what Means the Accident happened, but it is ſuppoſed that the Shavings might have been left too near the Fire.—It is hoped, however, that *Charity*, which reared this Structure, will cauſe another to ſpring from its Aſhes, for the Relief of the diſtreſſed Poor.

By Capt. Quill, who arrived here yeſterday, in 30 days from the Bay of Honduras, we learn that the inhabitants of that place are about to ſend a donation of 100,000 feet of Mahogany, to be ſold in Europe for the relief of the poor of Boſton.

A Negroe plot has been lately diſcovered at Eſopus, two of the principals have been detected, and confeſſed that their deſign was to convey ammunition to the Indians, and to ſet fire to Eſopus, Marble-town and other places.

From Jamaica, on Long-Iſland, we are alſo informed, that ſeveral of the Negroes at that Place were laſt Week committed to Goal there, on account of a Conſpiracy ſaid to have been diſcovered among them, to deſtroy the white People; and we are told moſt of the Slaves for many Miles round are concerned in this Plot.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 8.

*** The PUBLIC is cautioned to beware of counterfeit FIFTY SHILLING BILLS of this Province, dated the Firſt of October, 1773, as ſeveral are now paſſing amongſt us. They are done with common printing Types; the Word *Pennſilvania*, in the true Bills, is made *Pennſylvania* in the Counterfeits; the Arms and Ornaments are badly done; the Denomination of the Bill in red and black Letters at the Top, cannot be diſtinguiſhed as in the true Bills, where it is fair and clear. The Back is alſo badly imitated; the Sun appears larger, and the Rainbow ſmaller, and the Paper is whiter and ſofter than the genuine Bills, and may eaſily be detected after this Notice.

The General Aſſembly of the Province of Georgia is adjourned, by his Excellency Governor Wright, till the 9th of May next.

The brig Nancy, Captain Lawrence, from Ferrol for this port, ran aſhore laſt week near Egg-Harbour, where it is feared ſhe will be loſt.

Captain Livingſton, from Antigua, on the 27th ult. off Cape-Hatteras, ſpoke the ſhip James and Mary Ann, Captain Budden, from Barbados for this port.

The ſhip Rebecca, Captain Hazlewood, from this port for Falmouth, in England, ſprung a leak ſoon after ſhe left our Capes, which increaſed ſo as to oblige them to keep both pumps going for ten or twelve days, when they bore away for the Weſt-Indies, and arrived at Antigua.

Captain Simmons, from Liſbon, on the 17th ult. in lat. 28:17, long. 64; ſpoke a brig, from Liverpool, for Maryland, 8 weeks out; 23d, in lat. 32:21, long. 69, ſpoke the brig Rainbow, Captain Gordon, from Glaſgow for Virginia, 9 weeks out; and on the firſt inſtant, in lat. 39:19, long. 71, he ſpoke the ſhip Peace and Plenty, Captain M'Kinſey, from New-York for London, three days out, all well.

The Captains M'Cauſland, Green, Barber, Stephens, Adamſon, Hardie, Atkinſon, Bailey, and Crawford, are arrived at Liſbon from this port.

*Graveſend, Dec.* 17. Paſſed by The Jilting frigate, Belt, and Norfolk, Grindall, from Maryland. *Dec.* 18. The Mary and Elizabeth, Falconer, from Philadelphia; and the Penelope, Walker, from Virginia.

The Roſamond, Miller, from New-York, is arrived at Portſmouth; and the Wentworth, Salmon, from New-England, at Dover.

*Bedford, February* 10, 1775.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that for the encouragement of induſtry and manufactures, and agreeable to the recommendation of the General Congreſs, and of the Provincial Convention, that a premium of *Five Pounds* will be paid by the Committee of Correſpondence for the county of Bedford, to the perſon who ſhall erect the firſt Fulling Mill in the ſaid county.

*Three Pounds* to the perſon in the ſaid county, who ſhall make the fineſt and beſt piece of Linen Cloth.

*Forty Shillings* to the perſon who ſhall make the next beſt piece.

*Twenty Shillings* to the perſon who ſhall make the third beſt piece, each containing not leſs than twenty yards, of flax of the growth of this country.

And *Twenty Shillings* to the weaver, who ſhall weave the fineſt piece, before the firſt of October next.

*On behalf of the Committee,*
ROBERT GALBRAITH.

Divers other articles are under conſideration, for which premiums will be offered hereafter.

*** The COMMITTEE for the county of Philadelphia are earneſtly requeſted to be punctual in attending their next meeting, on Monday, the 20th of March, at the houſe of Jacob Neaff, near the foot of Cheſtnut-hill, to meet at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

¶¶¶ The COMMITTEE of the county of Cheſter are requeſted to be punctual in giving their attendance, at the houſe of Richard Cheyney, in Eaſt Caln, on the 20th inſtant, purſuant to adjournment, as matters of conſequence to this county will probably be laid before them.

*By order of the Committee,*
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *Secretary.*

The WARDENS and ASSESSORS will meet again at the Court-Houſe on Monday, the 20th inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to hear the appeals of ſuch perſons as could not attend at their laſt meeting.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, and Sloop Ranger, T. Bryan, from Hiſpaniola. Ship Ranger, S. Wilſon, Cadiz. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Ship George, S. Martin, Liſbon. Brig Two Friends, R. Inkſon, and Brig Cornelia, W. Paul, St. Euſtatia. Brig Sally, A. Hunter, Honduras, Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados. Brig Lowther, J. Smith, S. Carolina. Schooner William, J. Gorham, Salem, N. E. Sloop Hannah, J. Pindar, N. Carolina.

*Outwards.* Brig Adrian, W. Stevens, for St. Croix, Sloop Fanny, W. Raddon, Grenada. Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, and Brig Jenny, W. Workman, S. Carolina. Schooner Kingſton, S. Conyngham, Dominica. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Jamaica. Ship Peggy, D. Harrow, Liſbon. Schooner Tryal, J. Warden, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket.

*Cleared.* Ship Tyger, T. Fell, to Jamaica. Ship Two Brothers, A. Henderſon, Virginia. Sloop Betſey, J. Tucker, Nevis. Schooner Hetty, W. Stevens, and Sloop Nancy, J. Irvine, Tortola. Brig Kingſton, S. Conyngham, and Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica. Sloop Peggy, W. Hollingſhead, and Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados. Ship Lyon, S. Wilſon, Corunna. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, and Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Ship Alfred, T. Callender, London. Brig Peggy, B. Hartwell, Hiſpaniola.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following* GOODS *in* Philadelphia.

Flour 15s. 6d. Wheat 6s. 6d. Indian Corn 2s. 9d. Ship Bread 13s. Middling Ditto 30s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 10l. Hogſhead Ditto 7l. Barrel Ditto 3l. Red Oak Ditto 5l. Iriſh Beef 3l. Country Ditto 2l. 15s. Pork 3l. Weſt-India Rum 3s. 2d. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 3d. Madeira Wine 50l. to 70l. Muſcovado Sugar 45s. to 56s. Melaſſes 22d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 13d. Pitch 14s. Tar 12s. Turpentine 16s. Rice 16s. Liſbon Salt 16d. Hemp 5d. Cotton 22d. Bar Iron 26l. Pig Ditto 8l. 10s.


WANTED, on Intereſt, for a Term of Years,
Six or Seven Hundred Pounds,
For which undoubted *real* Security in the Jerſeys will be given.
Enquire of the PRINTERS.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE BUTTON, late of this City, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands, are requeſted to bring in their Accounts to JACOB UDRE, Executor.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BENJAMIN NOXON, Eſq; of New-Caſtle county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, within 6 months.
*March* 1, 1775. ‖ HENRY WARD PEARCE, Adminiſtrat.

*TO BE SOLD,*

A QUANTITY of good whole price SEASONED PINE BOARDS, and ſeveral thouſand of the beſt ſort of hogſhead HOOPS, remarkably long and ſtout, fit for large ſugar hogſheads, neatly bundled up, far preferable to the common run of waggon hoops; and alſo a number of boxes Taylor's window glaſs, 8 by 10, and a variety of other glaſs, china, delph and Queen's ware, and ſome fine drawn nails; all to be diſpoſed of at a moderate price; the lumber at the ſubſcriber's lumberyard, near Vine-ſtreet, next to Charles Weſt's ſtores, and the other goods at my houſe, oppoſite Jeves and Footman's vendue-houſe, in Second-ſtreet. JOSEPH DRINKER. ‡

THE Subſcriber's FRENCH SCHOOL continues at Mr. JUGIEZ's, Carver, in Third-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreet, where that univerſal Language is taught in its purity; he will alſo take Morning and Evening Scholars, either at his Lodgings, or at their Houſes, if deſired.
¶ A. DELLIENT.

A PARTNER WANTED in a MILL.

A MILLER that is capable of taking Care of a Mill, underſtands the purchaſing Wheat, and the Method of making common and ſuperfine Flour; it would beſt ſuit a Man with a Family, as there is a ſmall Farm belonging to the Mill; the Want of a Capital will be no Objection. None need apply but ſuch as can have very good Recommendation, both of their Honeſty and Skill in the ſeveral Branches of Millering. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

To be SOLD, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 27th day of March inſtant (if not ſold before at private ſale)

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, and Tract of LAND, ſituate in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, containing about 140 acres, whereof 20 acres or more are woodland, and about 10 acres meadow, great part of which is well watered, and a good bearing orchard. On the premiſes is a good griſt and merchant mill, with two pair of ſtones, pleaſantly ſeated on the public road leading from Wrightſtown to Philadelphia, from which city it is diſtant 18½ miles, and about 10 miles from a landing and ſtore-houſes on Delaware. The dwelling-houſe, mill-houſe, barn and ſtabling, of which there is ſufficient, are all of ſtone. The whole is in good repair, and now in the occupation of Joſeph Walker, who, on application, will ſhew the premiſes.--------Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold, a good flour waggon, with a valuable team of horſes, and their geers. The ſale to begin at one o'clock, when due attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by
*March* 1, 1775. ‖ JOSEPH HART.

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE,
On Tueſday, the 4th day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Maidenhead, and province of Weſt New-Jerſey, about 2¼ miles from Trenton, whereon Capt. John Anderſon, deceaſed, lately lived, containing about 180 acres. There is on the premiſes a large new brick houſe, two ſtories high, four rooms upon a floor, well finiſhed, a good barn, and a young grafted orchard. The land is all new, well timbered and well watered, and the whole in good repair. Alſo another tract of land, adjoining the aforeſaid plantation, containing 108 acres, about 15 of which are cleared, the reſt in wood. They will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, who may have immediate poſſeſſion. The above deſcribed plantation is pleaſantly ſituated, lying high, and in ſight of two griſt mills a ſaw-mill and fulling-mill, which affords an agreeable proſpect, and renders it very capable of improvement for a gentleman's ſeat. The vendue will begin at two o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day, on the premiſes, where attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by ANDREW WILLSON. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Thomas M'Bride*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 24 years of age, well ſet, black hair, inclining to curl, has a reddiſh beard and a down look; he came over laſt ſpring with Captain M'Cullough; he is fond of a little liquor; had on, and took with him, a blue coat, jacket and breeches, a pair of ſhoes, lately ſoaled, a large bundle of clothes, in a new wallet, and a ſilver watch. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
*Lancaſter, March* 4, 1775. WILLIAM ROSS.
*N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to carry him off at their peril, or conceal him.* ¶

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS ſeen to be taken from the ſluice race of James Hinchman, in New-Jerſey, nearly oppoſite Cheſter, by ſome perſon unknown, a BATTOE of a good ſize, with high ſides and two large ſquare ſtaples, one on each ſide, near the top of the gunwale inſide; her ſtern has been ſplit, and two pieces are nailed one on each corner to ſtrengthen it; ſhe hath a ſtaple in her ſtem, with a piece of chain and a rope to it, has been painted red but ſince pitch'd over, and two oak benches in her, and rudder irons in her ſtern.

Alſo went adrift from Cheſter wharff, a good well built Market-Boat, has been built about two years, with cedar plank, has a ſtaple and ring in the ſtem, with a piece of rope to it, and another in the ſtern, and is thought to be marked with the letters G D inſide the ſtern with white paint, had a good pair of aſh ſkulls in her. Both taken and went adrift near the laſt of February 1775. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Battoe and Boat, ſo that the owners may have them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Ten Shillings for either of them, paid by SAMUEL TONKIN. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 3d day of this inſtant March, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſterfield townſhip, Burlington county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named THOMAS MURFY, but ſuppoſed he may change his name, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, wears his own hair, of a brown colour; about 19 years of age, thin viſaged and raw boned, a long chin, has a full mouth, ſhort ſtumpy noſe, large grey eyes, and a very down look; the joint of his left ankle bends out, which occaſions his treading awry, as well as a hobbling walk; he has been uſed to plantation buſineſs, eſpecially threſhing; had on, when he went away, a brown jacket, with coat cuffs, and under ditto of linſey, ozenbrigs ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, ſhoes with ſtrings in them, and an old beaver hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by
¶ JOSHUA BUNTING.

CAME to the Place of the Subſcriber, in Germantown, about two Weeks ago, a ſmall BRINDLE COW, with a white Face. The Owner coming and proving his Property, paying Charges, may have her again.

*To the Printers of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Reſpected Friends,

*Obſerving that in your paper of the week before laſt, you publiſhed a piece, ſtiled The Teſtimony of the Repreſentatives of the People called Quakers, ſigned James Pemberton; but as there was a piece publiſhed in Bradford's Journal, No. 1678, ſigned* B. L. *which, as it is eſteemed neceſſary towards elucidating ſeveral expreſſions, not properly comprehended by thoſe who are unacquainted with Friends writings, I therefore hope, as you have favoured the public with one, you'll do them the juſtice to publiſh the other.*

AMICUS VERITATIS.

*To the Printers of the* PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

IT is a duty incumbent on Societies or Individuals, to vindicate or explain any public Tranſaction, which excites general diſguſt or uneaſineſs, be the ground ever ſo ſlight. I have therefore preferred your Paper, as being more generally read by thoſe calling themſelves the Sons of Liberty, in order to remove thoſe ſuſpicions and miſapprehenſions, which a late publication as from the Society of Friends I find has produced. Thoſe who ſuppoſe this Teſtimony to be pointed againſt the meaſures thought neceſſary for the public intereſt, have not attended to its language, or the conduct of that Society ſince our unhappy diſpute with the Mother Country commenced. A due regard to theſe will ſhew, that it is intended to preſerve the general cauſe from being ſullied by the violence or caprice of raſh and turbulent minds. The Society hath ever been diſtinguiſhed for its loyalty to the King, and obedience to his government—This is therefore recommended in the ſtrongeſt terms, but by no means implies a loyalty to Parliament, or a government of fellow ſubjects, over fellow ſubjects, the impropriety and injuſtice of which muſt be obvious to the meaneſt capacity. A due ſubmiſſion to the King and his government moſt evidently means ſuch a government, as an Engliſh King rightfully has over Engliſh ſubjects; a government bounded and limited by law, and founded upon the two great principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, which intitle the governed to diſpoſe of their own property, and to partake in legiſlation: This is the government for which America is contending, in which our duty to the King, and our own Rights are ſo happily blended.

A due caution is alſo given againſt riots, routs, illegal combinations, and aſſemblies, which by a ſtrange and forced inference of ſome weak, or prejudiced minds, has been ſuppoſed to allude to the Congreſs, Committees, &c. bodies, to which ſuch terms are by no means applicable, and which were certainly not meant in the publication in queſtion, for the following plain reaſons:

*Firſt*, The peaceable meeting of perſons, and diſcuſſion of public affairs, let it be called by what name it will, is ſo far from being condemned by any law, that it is the beſt ſecurity of our happy conſtitution that it is lawful.

*Secondly*, It cannot be ſuppoſed that any Engliſh ſubject, poſſeſſing the ſmalleſt portion of virtue and knowledge in the Engliſh conſtitution, would by ſuch an imputation condemn the three nobleſt Aſſemblies, who dignify the page of that hiſtory. The Barons who obtained Magna Charta from King John, the Aſſembly which reſtored Charles the Second and monarchy, and the Convention at the Revolution, which placed King William on the throne, and opened the way for the acceſſion of the preſent Royal Family. Theſe were all Congreſſes, formed on the ſame principles and the ſame neceſſities as the late American Congreſs.

*Thirdly*, The ſuppoſition would condemn the very Meeting, whoſe publication we are conſidering: It is called a Meeting of Repreſentatives from New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania. By what authority did theſe Repreſentatives meet? The diſcuſſion of political queſtions is no part of the diſcipline or ſyſtem of a religious ſociety, nor compriſed within the juriſdiction of any Meeting among Friends, which only affect religious concerns, or the œconomical affairs of the Society. An extraordinary occaſion produced an extraordinary Meeting, but not an illegal one, becauſe there is no law which prohibits the King's ſubjects from meeting to diſcuſs any political queſtions.—In this caſe, it was a laudable one, as its intention muſt have been to make a timely proviſion againſt thoſe irregularities and tumults, which public commotions often create.

*Fourthly*, That the preſent Congreſſes and Committees were not meant, appears from the conduct of the worthy Friend, whoſe name is to the publication, who has been preſent in ſuch aſſemblies, and took an active part in the choice of the Committee laſt ſummer, meaſures which could not have had his concurrence, if included under any of the deſcriptions of a riot, rout, illegal combination, or aſſembly;—I might add, that ſeveral reſpectable Members of this Society, have not only ſerved on former Committees of this kind, and acquieſced in the preſent meaſures, but have returned their thanks to the Committee of this city, for an alteration made in diſpoſing or ſtoring their goods imported under the Aſſociation of the late Congreſs—Procedures wholly inconſiſtent with the idea of its being an illegal Aſſembly.

Upon the whole, it is preſumed, enough has been offered to ſhew, that this Teſtimony could not be intended to caſt any diſreſpect upon the cauſe of public Liberty, much leſs to create diviſion or diſcord. Taken in its true and proper light, it is calculated to point out theſe rocks of licentiouſneſs and outrage, which often lay concealed under the ſmooth ſurface of the faireſt pretenſions, and have proved fatal to the beſt of cauſes.—It is, indeed, to be wiſhed, it could have derived more reſpect and authority from the numbers and weight of the repreſentation.—But the intention certainly has merit, however it may be thought to fall ſhort in the execution.

B. L.

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IN purſuance of an order of Orphan's Court for the county of Cheſter, on the 23d of this inſtant March, will be expoſed to ſale by public VENDUE, on the premiſes, A certain TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, in the ſaid county of Cheſter; bounded by lands of Warwick Miller, Eſq; Joſhua Mendenhall, John Walker, Iſaac Coates; and Thomas Coates, containing 248 acres, with 20 acres of meadow, two good orchards of excellent fruit, which ſeldom fails; a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with a good cellar under it, and a large arch or vault in it; there is alſo a large ſtove room, with 3 rooms on a floor, and a good kitchen adjoining it, with a good pump of excellent water, never fails, and a good barn, part ſtone, the reſt ſquare logs, good ſtables under, with ſeveral large hay-houſes, there is alſo a large ſtone ſhed for cattle, and an excellent good ſtone ſpring-houſe, all under good repair; the land being very fertile; 150 acres of woodland well timbered, the remainder well watered and under good fence. All late the eſtate of RUDOLPH ZUK, deceaſed; where due attendance will be given, and the articles made known, at the time and place, by

*March* 7, 1775. ‖ FRANCES ZUK, Adminiſtratrix.

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*Philadelphia, March* 4, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he was afflicted with ſore and diſtreſſing ſickneſs, which occaſioned pains and ſwellings in his legs, and turned to ſuch bad ulcers that he could not move from his bed without the aſſiſtance of two people. Under this miſerable condition he applied for relief to ſeveral of the ableſt phyſicians of this city, and, after their uſing the beſt means they could, he was left in a moſt miſerable condition, ſo that it was with great difficulty he could get acroſs the room, with the help of two crutches, for the weakneſs of his knees was ſo great that they could not ſupport his body, beſides ſeveral bad ulcers on each leg, with carious bones, which was looked upon, by moſt that ſaw him, incurable; for he was ſo emaciated that he had but a ſmall quantity of fleſh on his bones; and he continued in this helpleſs condition for the ſpace of two years, and he quite deſpaired of ever obtaining relief, till Captain Rogers put his ſon in the family where he lived to be inoculated for the ſmall-pox, under the care of Doctor George Weed. He then applied to him for help, but when the Doctor heard and underſtood how many able and ſkilful phyſicians and ſurgeons he had been under without getting relief, he did not care to take him in hand; but, by his importunity, joined with his friends, he undertook him on the 17th of April, 1774, and by the uſe of his means he found relief beyond his moſt ſanguine hopes. That ſome time in June following he was able to go abroad, with the help of one crutch and a ſtick in his hand, to ſee his neighbours; and by the beginning of July he could walk about the town with a ſtick in his hand only; and by continuing his means, with the bleſſing of God, is reſtored to as good a ſtate of health as ever he had in his life. Given under his hand in Philadelphia, this 4th day of February, 1775. THOMAS PYNES.

We the ſubſcribers do certify to all whom it may concern, that the above is a true relation of the caſe and cure of Thomas Pynes, performed by Doctor George Weed, as witneſs our hands, this 18th day of February, Anno Domini 1775. RICHARD KNOWLES, MARY KNOWLES, REBECCAH BARRY.

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To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION in Williſtown, Cheſter county, containing 130 acres, 70 acres cleared, 12 thereof good watered meadow, and more may be made, a good dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, a good ſpring and ſpring-houſe, within a few perches of the dwelling-houſe, a good bearing orchard, within 3 miles of ſeveral merchant-mills, 23 miles from Philadelphia and 2 miles from a very good lime quarry; a conſiderable part of the ſaid land is already limed. The title is indiſputable, and a conſiderable time will be allowed for the purchaſe-money, by

ABRAHAM LEWIS.

*** RUN AWAY, on the 28th day of June 1773, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Michael Connel*, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black hair, brown eyes, marked with the ſmall-pox, a thick well ſet fellow; he has been formerly advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette; I have been informed that he has forged a receipt for his paſſage-money, ſigned by Captain Richard Curtis. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by the aforeſaid Abraham Lewis. ‖ 7ſ6.

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TO BE SOLD,

By public VENDUE, on Wedneſday, the 2 d day of March inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-Houſe (if not ſold before at private ſale)

TWO contiguous two ſtory BRICK TENEMENTS, and a lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Greenwich-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, continued in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 100 feet, and in length or depth 230 feet, bounded on the eaſt by ground belonging to the heirs of John Trifts, deceaſed, on the ſouth by Enoch Flower's ground, and on the weſt by ground of Joſeph Wharton; being part of the real eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber.

*March* 4, 1775. ¶ LEWIS WEISS.

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To be LET for a Term of Years, and entered on immediately,

A CONVENIENT Brick HOUSE, 3 ſtories high, and a good kitchen and garden, a well of water at the kitchen door, a LOT of GROUND, whereon is a good tan-yard, with vats, &c. ſufficient to contain 7 or 800 hides at one time, a good ſtone mill-houſe and currying-ſhop, with other buildings on ſaid lot, ſituate in the Borough of Cheſter. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to HENRY HALE GRAHAM, Eſq; in ſaid Borough, or to the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Middletown, Cheſter county. § ROBERT PENNELL.

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*RUN away, on the* 11th *day of December laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Breaknock townſhip, in Berks county, in the province of Pennſylvania, an indented German ſervant man, named Frederick Meyer, ſpeaks but little Engliſh, uſed to teach ſchool, is about* 30 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 8 *or* 9 *inches high, well ſet, round faced, of a very pale complexion, ſhort curled black hair and eyes; he pretends to a great deal of ſincerity, ſings hymns, and makes long prayers; had on, and took with him, a light coloured coat, a ſtriped linſey jacket, with ſleeves, a good pair of buckſkin breeches; it is likely that he has a good many other clothes with him. It is thought he will change his name. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, paid by* JOHN PANNEBACKER. †

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SIX DOLLARS Reward.

*RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the* 26th *day of February, a ſervant man, named James Thomſon, but will undoubtedly change his name, as by his own information he has been uſed to do; he is about* 35 *years of age, about* 5 *feet* 7 *or* 8 *inches high, a thick well ſet fellow, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſtraight black hair, black eyes, has a ſour look, is fond of ſtrong liquor, given to lying after a quiet manner, has a low voice, apt to give bad language when he is angry, talks good Engliſh and Dutch, and ſeveral other languages; he has been uſed to attend a ſaw-mill; he ſays he is ſomething of a carpenter; it is likely he may forge a paſs, as he is a good ſcholar; the lower joint of his little finger on the left hand is out of its place; had on, when he went away, a ſmall old felt hat, bound with black tape, a ſhort ſailor's jacket of blue nap cloth, lined with green baize, had black horn buttons on it, ozenbrigs ſhirt, old brown cloth breeches, a pair of grey coarſe yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſtrong ſhoes, with round rimmed buckles, one of them ſteel plated with ſilver, the other white metal. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* WILLIAM BODLY. ¶

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FIVE POUNDS Reward.

*RUN away, on the* 26th *of February, from the ſubſcriber, living in Hanover townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named* William Leonard, *about* 24 *years of age, ſlim made, about* 5 *feet* 9 *inches high, pale complexion, down look, black hair, tied behind and turned up before, conſiderably marked with the ſmall-pox; had on and took with him a new coat and jacket, of a reddiſh light wineſtone colour, with white metal buttons, the button-holes of which are not wrought with mohair but only ſurged with thread, new leather breeches, a ſcarlet under jacket, new ſtockings, of a black-ſheep's wool, a holland ſtock and braſs buckle therein, a ſmall wool hat, half-worn ſhoes, with yellow metal buckles. It is poſſible he has forged a paſs and annexed Eſquire Green, or ſome other Juſtice's name thereto, as he is a good ſcholar. Whoever takes up ſaid* Leonord, *and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* WILLIAM ALLEN. ¶

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TO BE SOLD,

By public VENDUE, on the 20th day of March inſtant, at Two o'clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of GROUND, lying in Wilmington, partly oppoſite the new Library, 180 feet front, and 132 feet deep; it lies high, and has a beautiful proſpect of the river Delaware: Any gentleman, inclining to purchaſe, may view the ſame on the day of ſale, at which time and place the conditions will be made known by SAMUEL POWEL. ¶

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East-Caln, Cheſter county, March 1, 1775.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM LITTLER, late of East-Caln, deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the 20th of April next, or they may expect to be ſued, without further notice; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcribers, properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of May next, at which time the creditors of the deceaſed are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Caleb Way, in Weſt-Caln, by ten o'clock in the forenoon. ROBERT WITHROW, and JOHN WALKER, Executors. ¶

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FIVE POUNDS Reward,

*RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the* 7th *inſtant, an indented ſervant man, named Stephen Kelſo, born in New-England, by trade a caulker and ſhip-carpenter, ſerved his apprenticeſhip in New-York, about* 35 *years of age, well made, browniſh coloured hair,* 5 *feet* 8 *or* 9 *inches high; had on, and took with him, a half-worn hat, a light coloured jacket, a linſey ditto, old buckſkin breeches, old blue yarn ſtockings, and ſundry other clothes too tedious to mention; alſo took with him ſundry ſhip carpenter's tools, ſome marked I W, others S K, and others ſtamped on the handle; he is very remarkable for ſhewing his teeth, eſpecially his upper teeth, and ſtutters when in liquor, which he is very much addicted to, very apt to ſcratch his breaſt and ſhoulders when examined. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if* 5 *miles, Thirty Shillings, if* 20 *miles, Forty Shillings, and the above reward if out of the province, including what the law allows, with reaſonable charges, paid by*

*Baltimore, February* 20, 1775. ¶ MICAJAH JAMES.

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*Thornbury, Cheſter County, Firſt-Month* 27, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from John Hill's, at the Sign of the Three Tons, in Middletown, in the county aforeſaid, on the evening of the 24th inſtant, a light bay GELDING, 3 years old laſt June, near 14 hands high, paces and trots, narrow breaſt, and ſomewhat gooſe rumpt, black mane and tail, his mane long and lays on the off ſide, a ſtar in his forehead, one of his hind hoofs ſomewhat whitiſh, a ſhort tail, lightiſh coloured under his belly, breaſt and thighs, ſhod before with old ſhoes, a half-worn hunting ſaddle, with a ſmall patch on the pummel, blue pluſh houſings almoſt new, and a ſnaffle bridle, with the bitts newly ſewed in with a thong. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſaddle and bridle, and ſecures the thief, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for the horſe, ſaddle, &c. only, Eight Dollars, with reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE BRINTON. ‖ 6w.

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The famous HORSE DABSTER,

IS in good order, and will cover this ſeaſon, till the firſt of Auguſt, at the ſubſcriber's, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, within ſix miles of Philadelphia and one mile from Frankford, at Thirty Shillings the ſeaſon, and Twenty Shillings the ſingle leap. The favours of the public will be gratefully acknowledged by,

*Their very humble ſervant,*

NATHAN WHITMAN.

DABSTER is a beautiful bay, 15 hands high, remarkable for ſtrength and lofty carriage; he was got by the noted running horſe Valliant, in Old Virginia, imported by Colonel Cox, came of the mare Expreſs, ſhe was a full blood, and ſprung from the beſt ſtock in Europe, and was likewiſe imported by Colonel Cox; he won three grand purſes in Old Virginia, and was allowed to be one of the ſwifteſt horſes there. ‖ 7ſ6.

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The noted HORSE LIBERTY,

A FULL BLOOD, is in excellent order, riſing ten years old, will cover this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's, in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, within ſight of the great road leading from Cooper's Ferry to Salem, near Mantua-creek Bridge, 13 miles from Philadelphia, at Three Pounds the ſeaſon, or Five Pounds to inſure a Foal: He is a ſure Foal-getter, and his Colts as promiſing as any in America; any Gentlemen breeders that have a mind to ſend their Mares, may depend on particular care, and good Paſturage at 2ſ6 per week, by

SAMUEL SHREVE.

LIBERTY is a fine Blood Bay, 15 hands and an inch high, very lengthy and ſtrong, and is allowed by all good judges to be as handſome a Horſe as any in America, and ſuperior to any in moving both for gaiety, good ſpirits and eaſe to the rider, at four years old he was entered to run the four mile heats on Hempſted Courſe, and was allowed by a number of Gentlemen preſent, to run it in as ſhort a time as any Horſe in America at that age; he ſtarted twice ſince, once a ſingle mile, the other two miles, both he won with great eaſe; his dam was old MILLEY, a beautiful thorough bred Mare, originally ſprung from the FLYING CHILDERS in England, and got by that noted running Horſe DOVE, imported from the north of England, got by CADE out of the Gardiners Mare, who won ſix Royal Plates of one Hundred Guineas each. DOVE was entered at Tyne with ſix capital Colts of the ſame age, he diſtanced one and beat the reſt with eaſe.

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To be SOLD at public SALE,

By the Subſcriber, on the 14th day of March next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of LAND, ſituate in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, within ten miles of Philadelphia, containing 200 acres of good land, about one half cleared, the reſt well timbered; on ſaid place is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and ſtone ſpring-houſe, a good barn and convenient barracks, a good hay-houſe, and a large orchard, about 20 acres of extraordinary watered meadow, and more may be made; few places excel this in advantages of water, there being good ſprings in every field. The title is indiſputable, and the quitrent only One Shilling ſterling per 100 acres. JOSEPH CALDWELL.

*** The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on ſaid day. ¶

# POSTSCRIPT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2411.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1775.


*Laſt Night the Ship* CHALKLEY, *Captain* SPAIN, *arrived here in a ſhort paſſage from Briſtol, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, *December* 17.

IN the Houſe of Commons, Dec. 16, Mr. CRUGER gave his opinion on the ſtate of the Colonies as follows:———Mr. Speaker, I riſe to deliver my ſentiments on this important ſubject, *with all the diffidence* and awe which muſt ſtrike the mind on the firſt attempt to ſpeak before ſo auguſt an aſſembly. Had I remained ſilent on this *occaſion*, I muſt have condemned myſelf for deſerting a cauſe, which it is my duty to eſpouſe. I cannot but be heard with candour by *Engliſhmen*, when what I offer is dictated by a love to my country.

I am far from approving all the proceedings in America: many of their meaſures have been a diſhonour to their cauſe. Their *rights* might have been aſſerted *without violence*, and their *claims* ſtated with *temper*, as well as *firmneſs*. But permit me to ſay, Sir, that if they have erred, it may be conſidered as a failing of human nature:—A people animated with a *love of liberty*, and alarmed with apprehenſions of its being *in danger*, will unavoidably run into exceſſes.

The hiſtory of mankind declares it in every page, and Britons ought to view with an eye of tenderneſs ſuch acts of imprudence, to which their fellow-ſubjects in *America* may have been hurried, *not* (as has been unkindly ſaid) by a *rebellious* ſpirit, but by that *generous ſpirit of freedom*, which has *often* led their *own anceſtors* into indiſcretions.

Acts of *ſeverity* are far from having a *tendency* to eradicate *jealouſies*; on the contrary they muſt *produce* new *fears*, and *weaken* that attachment, which *kindneſs* might have *inſured*. No country, Sir, has been *more happy* in her colonies than Great-Britain; cemented by mutual intereſts (till the æra of the *fatal* Stamp-act) they flouriſhed in an intercourſe of amity, protection and obedience, *ſupporting and ſupported by each other*. Before that period we meet with no diſobedience to your laws—no denial of the juriſdiction of Parliament—*no marks of jealouſy and diſcontent*; but they ever loved liberty; that paſſion is coeval with their firſt emigration to America; they were perſecuted for it in this country--they ſought a ſanctuary in the unexplored regions of that; there they peacefully cleared their inhoſpitable wilds---cultivated their lands---and chearfully poured the firſt fruits of their induſtry into the boſom of their mother country. You protected them in their *infant ſtate*, and they returned it by confining to you the ſole benefits of their trade: whatever wealth they derived from *agriculture* and *commerce*, *all centered with you*. You *regulated* their commerce, for the *advantage* of *this* country, and they never diſcovered an oppoſition either to the *authority* or the exerciſe of it. Are theſe *evidences* of a ſpirit of *diſaffection* to Great-Britain, or ingratitude for its protection? Are they not rather proofs, that, if the ſame line of *mild* and *lenient* government had been purſued, the ſame *cordiality* and *ſubmiſſion* would have been continued.

Every American, who loves *America*, muſt *wiſh* the proſperity of England, and that their *union* may ever ſubſiſt uninterrupted. If the *parental trunk* is injured, the *branches* muſt ſuffer with it. A *ſubordination* on the part of the colonies is neceſſary to this *union*. I acknowledge, Sir, there muſt exiſt a *power* ſomewhere, to *ſuperintend* and *regulate* the movements of the whole, for the attainment and preſervation of our common happineſs: This *ſupreme* power can be juſtly and adequately exerciſed *only* by the legiſlature of Great-Britain. In this doctrine the colonies tacitly acquieſced, and were happy. England enjoyed by it *all the advantages* of an *excluſive trade* with them. WHY THEN STRAIN THIS AUTHORITY SO MUCH, as to render a ſubmiſſion to it impoſſible, without a ſurrender of all thoſe liberties, which are moſt valuable in civil ſociety, and were ever acknowledged the ineſtimable birth-right of Engliſhmen? When Great-Britain derives from her coloniſts the moſt ample ſupplies of wealth by her *commerce*, is it not abſurd to *cloſe up theſe channels* for the ſake of a paltry inexpedient claim of impoſing *taxes?* which, though a young member, I will be bold to aver never have, and probably never will, defray the expence of collecting them.

The expediency of *coercive* meaſures is much inſiſted on by ſome, who, I am ſorry to ſay, ſeem to conſider more, the diſtreſſes into which they will involve the Americans, than the benefits they *can* procure to this country from ſuch vindictive conduct.—Humanity, however, will prompt the generous mind to *weep* over *ſeverities*, though they may be even neceſſary.—And *a prudent ſtateſman will reflect, that the colonies cannot poſſibly ſuffer without injury to Great-Britain.* The Americans are your cuſtomers, they conſume your manufactures; by diſtreſſing them, if you do not drive them to other markets, you will moſt aſſuredly *diſable* them from taking your commodities, and from making proper returns for what they have taken.

Let us ſuppoſe for a moment, that *coercive* meaſures *ſhould* reduce them to a recognition of the equity of Parliamentary taxation: what are the advantages which will reſult from it? *Can it be thought* that mankind can be *dragooned* into a CONVICTION of what is right? Will *ſeverities* increaſe their *affection*, and make them more deſirous of a connection with, and dependance on the MOTHER country? Is it not on the contrary reaſonable to conclude, that the *effect* will be an increaſe of jealouſy and diſcontent, that they will ſeek all occaſions of *evading* laws impoſed on them by *violence*, that they will be RESTLESS under the YOKE, and think themſelves happy in an opportunity of flying to the protection of any other power, from the ſubjection of a MOTHER whom they conſider *cruel* and *oppreſſive?*

Sir, I would not be underſtood to deny the *good intentions* of adminiſtration. The *abilities* of the Miniſter are, *it ſeems* univerſally acknowledged; but I muſt add, *humanum eſt errare.* Though an American, Sir, I applaud his *jealouſy* for the *dignity* and *authority* of Parliament, and think the *impolicy* and *inexpediency* of the late meaſures may be reaſonably imputed to the *difficulty* of the occaſion, and the *unſettled* and *undefined* nature of the dependance of the Colonies on the Mother Country; but ſince by ſad experience they *have been* found totally inadequate, ſince they have widened the breach inſtead of cloſing it; diminiſhed the *ſubjection* and *obedience* of the Colonies, inſtead of confirming them; increaſed the *turbulence* and *oppoſition*, inſtead of *allaying* them; it may be hoped that *a different plan of conduct* will be purſued, and that ſome conſtitution, ſome *firm* and LIBERAL conſtitution, will be adopted by the wiſdom of this Houſe, which may ſecure *the coloniſts in their liberties*, whilſt it maintains the *juſt ſupremacy of Parliament*.

*Dec.* 21. The report from the Committee of ways and means being made yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, on putting the queſtion for agreeing to the Land-Tax of three ſhillings in the pound, Mr. Hartley, Member for Kingſton, aroſe, and after remarking upon the alarming accounts from the Congreſs in America, wiſhed that the determination of the Queſtion might be poſtponed till after the Holidays, as it was impoſſible to determine what meaſures were meant to be purſued with reſpect to America, and till it was known what part adminiſtration meant to take, no one could ſay whether the Peace eſtabliſhment, now propoſed, and in part agreed to, was a proper one or not. This introduced a ſpirited debate, in which Mr. T. Townſend, Mr. Rigby, Sir William Meredith and Mr. Cornwall, had a conſiderable ſhare; but Mr. Burke ſpoke much longer than the reſt, and moſt pathetically lamented the ſituation of America, highly ridiculed the conduct of Adminiſtration, and placed the ſituation of General Gage in a clear point of view. He obſerved, that he knew not for what purpoſe Adminiſtration had ſent an army there; but that if it was judged expedient at all, it ſhould have been an Army of execution, not an Army of obſervation. That the General in his laſt letters had repreſented himſelf as being at once beſieged and beſieging; that he complained his cannon had been ſtolen, and other inſults offered to his Troops; but that he had the happineſs to command a patient Army; on the idea of a patient army, the honourable Member expatiated with great Freedom, and kept to his point, that if an army was at all neceſſary, it ſhould be executive; but that he knew no buſineſs General Gage had there, in ſo lamentable a ſituation; that if he ſhed a drop of the blood of his Fellow-ſubjects, he would open the ſluices for a torrent on both ſides, and God knows where it might end; while on the other, if he did not, he muſt be expoſed with his Army to ſuch tameneſs and patience as no army ever ſhewed before. He obſerved that they had had a Speech breathing nothing but War with America, for which thanks had been voted, and now they had ſupplies breathing nothing but Peace, for which he ſuppoſed Thanks were likewiſe to be given. On the whole, the Gentlemen on this ſide the Queſtion, apprehenſive that a Vote of credit might be moved for at the cloſe of the Seſſion, were willing to poſtpone the Reſolution concerning the Land-Tax till after the Holidays, when being better informed of the ſtate of our own Country, they might be enabled to judge of the prudence of having reduced the Navy Eſtabliſhment, and of the ſufficiency or inſufficiency of the propoſed Land-Tax Aid of 3s.

On the other hand, Sir William Meredith complained of the impropriety of the preſent converſation tending to inflame the minds of the people, by furniſhing matter for the News-papers; wiſhed it had been avoided, as the Gentleman had no propoſition to offer, and then juſtifying the meaſures already taken by Adminiſtration. He obſerved in reply to Mr. Burke, that Gen. Gage had been ſent to Boſton for three very good purpoſes; firſt, to protect the Magiſtrates; ſecondly, to protect the property of the Merchants, which had been groſly violated; thirdly, to enforce the execution of the Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, which points he had in a great meaſure accompliſhed; and he added, that ſuch ſteps would not have been neceſſary if the Declaratory Bill repealing the Stamp Act had never been brought into that Houſe. Mr. Burke retorted, that if the Declaratory Act was the accurſed thing that had cauſed all the miſchief, they had nothing to do but to toſs it overboard. For his part, he was ready to ſacrifice every thing for peace with America; but he ſtill was of opinion Gen. Gage and his Troops had no buſineſs at Boſton: That the Magiſtrates of Boſton were ſaid to be in an aſylum; he had heard of aſylums for thieves, but never of aſylums for Magiſtrates; nor could he conceive how they could be ſaid to be protected, while they could not officiate, but were only in an aſylum: That the Troops had been ſent to protect the commerce of the Merchants after all trade was at an end; and that as to the execution of the Acts of Parliament, General Gage could not be ſaid to have enforced them, ſince the Americans had not yet ſubmitted to them. His ſevere ſarcaſms on the Miniſtry were more proper for the ears of the Members than the Public. A very candid, ſhort ſpeech from Mr. Cornwall cloſed the converſation, and the Houſe agreed with the Committee.

We are informed that the principal trading and manufacturing towns in England intend ſhortly to petition Parliament to repeal the late Laws made againſt the Americans, as the only means they think of conciliating their affections and reſtoring their trade and manufactures, which have been on the declenſion for ſome time paſt.

Orders are given for money to be iſſued from the Treaſury, for payment of the Government account on the American Civil Liſt.

*Dec.* 22. Three expreſſes have arrived within theſe few days from the continent, and our Ambaſſador at the Court of France; their contents have engaged the utmoſt attention of the Premier.

Two large ſhips laden with arms, &c. are ſaid to have ſailed from France for America, in conſequence of which orders are ſaid to have been given for two ſloops of war to go in queſt of them.

*Dec.* 24. Government received ſome important diſpatches from Boſton on Sunday night laſt, which are kept ſecret.

The unanimity of the American Congreſs, the moderation of their demands, and the firmneſs of their reſolves, have confounded the Miniſtry, and ſtruck their advocates dumb. The Bernard's, Hutchinſon's, Knox's, Mauduit's, who have been conſtantly repreſenting the oppoſition in America as a contemptible faction, aiming at a diſſolution of all dependance on this country, and the deſtruction of the acts of trade and navigation, are now diſcovered to be falſe and malicious incendiaries.

It ſeems to be the opinion of all true lovers of their country, that nothing will heal the unhappy diviſions between this country and America, but calling forth Lord Chatham and his friends, who having equally the confidence of both countries, are moſt likely to reconcile them.

*Dec.* 26. The reſolutions of the Americans, relative to their exporting nothing from thence to England, will affect government more than may be generally imagined. Even in the article of tobacco they will ſuſtain vaſt loſs; for the duty on that commodity only for the preſent year, it ſeems, amounts to upwards of 220,000l.

It is ſaid that a plan is now agitating in the cabinet, to conciliate matters between the Mother country and the Americans, by repealing the diſagreeable acts, and admitting them to be repreſented by eighty members in the Houſe of Commons.

We hear there are letters in town from New-York, complaining much of the reſolution of the Grand Congreſs, as having deſtroyed the trade of their province, at a time when their neighbours the New-Englanders were doubly ſtocked with European goods.

The Victorioſo, a Spaniſh man of war of 74 guns, is foundered off the Land's End, and every ſoul on board periſhed.

*Dec.* 28. A Privy Council is ſummoned to meet this day at St. James's, ſaid to be on American affairs.

Some buſineſs of great conſequence is on the carpet, as not an evening paſſes, but a Cabinet Council is held at the houſe of ſome of the members of the Cabinet.

It continues to be rumoured, that a change in the Miniſtry will take place in a ſhort time, but that it will only be a change of ſome few men.

Mr. Burke, the other night, in debate, enumerating ſeveral inſtances in which the Miniſter and his friends had profited by the advice and admonitions of their opponents, made the following obſervations:—There is a Gentleman, whom I do not ſee in the Houſe at preſent, whoſe perſon or principles, or ſomething elſe, happened to be extremely offenſive to the Gentlemen on the other ſide of the way. They reſolved that he ſhould not ſit here, and accordingly baniſhed him from their Society. A certain factious, diſcontented, troubleſome ſort of folks, of which I had the misfortune to be one, were of a contrary opinion. This was imputed to the worſt motives, and was branded with a general charge of Sedition, if not Diſloyalty. So it continued for almoſt ſeven years. Now how does this matter turn out at laſt?—It turns out at laſt, that we have neither been factious, ſeditious nor diſloyal; that we have neither been Changelings nor Madmen; for this very Gentleman, who it was treaſon almoſt to aſſert that he had a right to his ſeat, now enjoys it quietly, not only with the conſent, but with the approbation of a decided majority of the very perſons who condemned, without mercy and without meaſure, every man who dared to maintain the opinions they now profeſſedly do; ſo that, on the whole, I ſhall begin to entertain a better opinion of the Gentlemen at this ſide of the Houſe, ſince we have ſo ſtrong a teſtimony given to our wiſdom, by the Great Man who conducts the affairs of this country.

An Evening paper ſays, that an expreſs arrived yeſterday from Spain, with an account that the King of Spain has retired from the Sovereignty, and that the Prince of Auſturias has aſſumed the reins of government.

Dec. 30. *The Office of Secretary of State for the Plantations, it is affirmed, will be aboliſhed, and the affairs of Trade and the Colonies to be regulated upon an entire new plan.*

*The Amherſt, Pearſon, from North-Carolina for London, after being out in very bad weather, is put into Penzance, in Cornwall, by contrary winds.*

*There have been ſeveral conferences lately among the leading men in the law department, which is ſuppoſed to have given riſe to the report of the Chancellor retiring, which is totally void of foundation.*

*Dec.* 31. The petition from the American Congreſs to the King, has been preſented to his Majeſty by Lord Dartmouth.

The above petition is to be laid before the two Houſes of Parliament at their next meeting.

A correſpondent obſerves, that upon the whole queſtion of taxation, it ſeems moſt manifeſt, that it is the antient, undoubted right of Engliſh ſubjects, being freemen or freeholders, to give their property by their own conſent only, ſignified by themſelves or their repreſentatives; that the mere right of giving money, the right of making laws, are, and ever were, ſeparate and diſtinct; the one reſiding in the repreſentative, the other in the legiſlative body; that the Houſe of Commons claim and exerciſe the ſole and incommunicable right of granting the money of the people, becauſe their Houſe only repreſents the people; that the Houſe of Commons ought not to claim or exerciſe ſuch a right over the people of America, becauſe their Houſe does not repreſent them; that to levy taxes on the people of America, by the authority of the Britiſh Parliament, in which they are not repreſented, is unconſtitutional, deprives them of the rights of Engliſhmen, and reduces them to a ſtate of abſolute ſlavery.

The groſs abuſe of America, and impoſitions on the

public by the partizans of arbitrary government, it is expected, will soon be brought home to the hirers and the hired.

Private letters from Paris say, that the French have had so great a demand for teas and other goods in America, that they intend to send out four more ships this year than they have done for some years past, viz. two to China and two to Bengal.

The case of Dyer, the Bostonian, who, upon a frivolous pretence of seducing one of General Gage's soldiers, was seized at Boston, and sent in irons to London, is truly alarming. Lord North examines him, and finds nothing criminal in the accused, and dismisses him. The poor wretch was reduced to beg relief of the Sheriffs of London, who generously paid his passage home. This man suffered in consequence of a law which originated in the reign of that abominable tyrant, Henry the Eighth. It is not possible that the Bostonians could ever so offend against the mother country, as to deserve the horrible punishment of being tried in London for a crime supposed to be committed in America. In short, by a parity of reason, a man who is charged with a crime supposed to be done in Middlesex, may, with equal justice, be sent to Boston, to be tried by the military law established there under the King's commanding Officer General Gage.

The affair of the transit duties, it is reported, is at length amicably adjusted between the Courts of London and Berlin; but whether it proceeded from the determined spirit of the former, or the fears of the latter, from some measures proposed in the Russia councils, is not yet known.

By letters from Lisbon we learn, that his Portuguese Majesty has ordered the duty on leaf tobacco from America to be taken off; an exemption which occasions some speculations, as at a time that every possible obstruction is thrown in the way of the British commerce, the greatest encouragement is given to that of the colonies.

The postscript of a letter from Gibraltar says, "Our Consul is arrived here after being pursued by the Moors, who wanted to detain him, upon account of some misunderstanding between him and the Emperor, by whom he is said to have been shamefully treated."

It is said that orders are given for several frigates to be fitted out immediately to sail for America, to be stationed there, in order to cruize along the coasts, to prevent any ammunition or arms being sent to the Americans by any foreign power.

*Jan.* 3. Orders are sent to Ireland to take up 2000 tons of shipping in government service.

*Extract of a private letter from the Hague, Dec. 27.*

"A war on the continent is, according to the present circumstances, almost unavoidable; to which end the continental Princes actually have 1,625,000 of the best disciplined troops in readiness; but it is certain that Great-Britain will not be in the least concerned in it; for we are informed from undoubted authority, that a new alliance has been treated on between Great-Britain, France and Spain, and which was the real cause of Lord M———'s trip to Paris. Of this treaty the French boast, and say it was bought at a *prix d'or*; the reason of which they pretend is the affairs of America, which never could have come to a serious consideration of the Court of G——— B———n, without previously obtaining the pacific determinations of France and Spain. It is further said, that the said treaty was finished under the guarantee of Prussia and Sardinia, and which was the cause of changing Ambassadors between the two latter Courts."

*Extract of a Letter from the Vistula, Dec 15.*

"The city of Dantzic is still blocked up by the Prussian troops. They are raising at Marienburgh, for the service of the King, one battalion of grenadiers, one regiment of hussars, and two pulks of Uhlans. Two thousand workmen are employed, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, in forming lines and erecting fortifications along the frontiers of Samogitia. There is a number of engineers, &c. at Memel, which seems as if they would fortify that place"

Certain advice is received, that the French King, since the beginning of last month, has raised twenty millions of livres, at eight per cent.

Jan. 4. *It has been intimated to some considerable Merchants, that the Ministry will be ready to meet any conciliatory measures that may be proposed with respect to America; and it is wished by many that the meeting of the American Merchants this day may be productive of some scheme that may bring about matters before they are carried to too great lengths.*

*Extract of a Letter from Paris, Dec 20.*

"*The popularity of the King seems already on the decline. The Parliament have already begun to remonstrate against some of the small taxes lately imposed by their Sovereign. One paragraph of their Remonstrance is, I think, well worth communicating, and is as follows:* "*None of us, Sire, are ignorant of the charges which your affairs subject you to, and in that respect are sensible what the utmost of our duty requires from us; our lives and fortunes are ever at your service to their full extent: It is not the taxes themselves which alarm us, but we are alarmed to the highest degree at the nature of them, their continuance, &c. the consequences of which seem to be of a very ominous aspect.*"

*The conversation of the Merchants on 'Change on Wednesday last, was such as contradicted the news lately received from America, of affairs being desperate; for private letters were produced, which affirmed that every thing was in a proper channel to bring about an accommodation, which was soon expected.*

*It has been calculated that Great-Britain sustains a loss of upwards of one thousand pounds per day, exclusive of Government duties, while this nation continues at variance with her American Colonies.*

*Her Majesty has ordered 500l. to be distributed among poor objects, in the Cities of London and Westminster.*

*Jan.* 5. Yesterday, in pursuance of an advertisement for a meeting of the Merchants and others concerned in the North-American trade, there was a very numerous and respectable meeting at the King's arms tavern in Cornhill, of the most eminent Merchants and Traders of this city, to consider of a petition to Parliament on the present alarming situation of affairs with respect to America; the total stoppage of all commerce to those parts; and the present decline of the trade and manufactures in this kingdom: A motion was made by Mr. Alderman Hayley, and seconded, that Thomas Lane, Esq; an eminent North-American Merchant, be placed in the chair; which was carried unanimously. After the Chairman had informed the company of the intent of the meeting, Mr. Barclay moved, that an address be prepared and presented immediately to Parliament, and a Committee appointed to draw up the same.—A more respectable meeting was scarcely ever known in the city of London, and every motion carried unanimously, except one gentleman well known in the room, who observed that there was no need of petitioning at present till they had information what the Parliament would do after they had taken into consideration the petition from the Congress of America to his Majesty; which petition his Majesty had promised to lay before the House the earliest opportunity, and that it would then be a proper time for the Merchants to meet and to take the matter into consideration; but this appearing as a Ministerial manœuvre, it was absolutely and unanimously rejected.

Lieutenant Dundas is arrived express from General Gage, on board the St. Lawrence armed schooner.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Spanish frigate had been taken in the Mediterranean by four Moorish cruizers, who butchered two thirds of the crew in cold blood.

We are informed that circular letters have been sent to all the Members now at their respective country-seats, to require their early attendance in Parliament on the meeting after the recess, for the further dispatch of business, as some affairs of importance are to be taken into immediate consideration.

We have the pleasure to hear, that repealing the American acts is a measure determined on in the Cabinet.

Yesterday morning several chests of ordnance stores were shipped in the river for North-America.

The Thane, we hear, has consulted his Physicians, with regard to his health, which has lately been wonderfully declining. The Physician, like an able practitioner, advises this Thaneship to go abroad, where he could breathe much freer than in England; the air of which is much clouded and hurtful to some constitutions.

A Great Personage is said to have inspected all the papers which have been received relating to the unhappy transactions at Boston, and that he has been pleased to make memorandums on the most remarkable passages they contain.

Advice is received from the Hague that the States have ordered a powerful fleet of men of war to be fitted out immediately to sail for the Mediterranean, where they are to be stationed, in order to protect their trading ships from being plundered by the Moors; and it is strongly suspected that they are to assist the Spaniards in subduing the Barbarians, and driving them out of the seas.

*Jan.* 9. Lord North has publicly declared, that so far from the meetings of the American and West-India Merchants being disagreeable to him, he, on the contrary, wishes for nothing more than as much information as possible on the American business to be laid before Parliament as speedily as possible.

A report prevails at the Hague, that the misunderstanding between Great-Britain and the States-General is likely to become more serious than at first suspected. On the part of England, Sir Joseph Yorke has presented a Memorial, relative to the part some Dutch Merchants have adopted, in furnishing the Americans with several articles of commerce; and Count Welderen is said to have lately received new instructions, relative to the representation of the affair on behalf of the States-General.

It is reported that two Noblemen of distinguished abilities will speedily embark for America, by commission, in order to enquire into the grievances complained of, and on other matters of consequence.

Positive orders, we hear, have lately been transmitted to the Commanders of the several men of war on the North-American station, to be extremely vigilant in their duty against smugglers, and to seize all such goods and merchandize, which, by the laws of trade, ought to be exported directly from Great-Britain to the Colonies.

They write from Stockholm, that the King has lately concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive, with the Russian Court, by virtue of which all the old treaties which formerly subsisted between the two powers are confirmed.

By a private letter from Senegal we are informed, that the French have at present five men of war cruizing on the coast of Guinea, and that several of their merchant ships are fitted up more like privateers than ordinary traders.

*King's Arms Tavern, Cornhill, Jan. 4, 1775.*

At a meeting of the Merchants and others concerned in the American Commerce, held here this day,

THOMAS LANE, Esq; was called to the Chair.

It was unanimously Resolved, "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the alarming state of the trade to North-America makes it expedient to petition Parliament for redress."

It was also Resolved, "That a Committee be appointed to prepare a Petition to the House of Commons, and lay the same before a general meeting, to be held at this place this day se'ennight.

It was also Resolved, "That the Committee consist of the following Gentlemen:

*For New-England*, Mr. Lane, Mr. Champion, Mr. Bromfield. *For New-York*, Mr. Pigou, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Sergeant. *For Pennsylvania*, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Mildred, Mr. Neate. *For Maryland*, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Mollefon, Mr. Campbell. *For Virginia*, Mr. Norton, Mr. Gift, Mr. Athawes. *For North-Carolina*, Mr. Bridgen, Mr. Clark, Mr. Wooldridge. *For South-Carolina*, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Nutt, and Mr. Rolleston.

To the above Gentlemen were added, Mr. Lee, Mr. Baker.

It was also Resolved, "That the Committee be desired to entitle the Petition,

"A Petition of the Merchants, Traders, and others, concerned in the North American Commerce."

It was also Resolved, "That the Minutes of this Meeting be inserted in the public Morning and Evening Papers, signed by the Chairman."

It was also Resolved, "That this Meeting be adjourned to Wednesday next, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, at this House, then to receive the Report of the Committee."

THOMAS LANE, Chairman.

*London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Jan. 3, 1775.*

At a general meeting of the West-India Merchants, the Chairman produced a letter which he received, signed by several Gentlemen of the West-India Islands, of which the following is a copy:

SIR, *London, Jan. 1, 1775.*

"The very alarming situation in which the West-India Islands are placed by the late American Proceedings, induces us to apply to you, as Chairman of the Society of West-India Merchants, to request that they will not come to any Resolution, as a separate body, at their next Meeting, but that they will join with us in calling a General Meeting of the whole Body of Planters, and West-India Merchants, to deliberate on the steps necessary to be taken by us jointly on the present important Crisis."

Signed, John Pennant, Charles Spooner, Thomas Storer, Peeke Fuller, Samuel Vaughan, George Chandler, Michael M'Nemara, John Trent, B. Edwards, Montague James, Samuel Torr. James, Nath. Phillips, John Davis, Charles Fuller, Rose Fuller, Flo. Vassell, John Ellis, J. Kennion, Neill Malcolm, Philip Gibbes, Thomas Walker, William Gunthorpe.

To Beeston Long, Esq; Chairman of the Society of West-India Merchants, at the London Tavern.

In consequence of which, it was resolved, That this Society do very chearfully concur in opinion with the Gentlemen Planters, that we ought not to come to any Resolution as a separate Body at this Meeting; and do also readily join in calling a General Meeting of the whole Body of Planters and West-India Merchants.

And having been informed that the 18th of the present Month is a Day recommended by the Subscribers to the above Letter, as proper for such Meeting, it is further resolved, That immediate Notice be given in the public Papers, that such General Meeting be called and held on the Day aforesaid, at the Hour of Twelve, at the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, then and there to deliberate on the Measures necessary to be taken for the Preservation of the general Interest of the West-India Islands, in the present important Crisis.

JAMES ALLEN, Secretary.

Jan. 14. *The substance of the Petition transmitted from the American Congress to a Great Personage is, 1st, acknowledging in the most dutiful and respectful terms their allegiance, &c. 2d, that they might be left to the entire provision of their internal policy, such as the appointment of their officers, the making their own laws, and imposing their own duties, &c. 3d, that in lieu of this they are willing, in time of war, to supply his Majesty with men, money, and what other assessments a British Parliament might think necessary for the general defence of the empire. There are said to be a few other conciliating articles of less consequence.*

*It was stated in the body of the petition to be presented to the Hon. the House of Commons by the Merchants, &c. trading to North-America, as read at the King's arms on Wednesday last, that the balance due from America at present to this kingdom was little short of 200,000 l.*

*King's Arms Tavern, Cornhill, Jan. 11.*

At a very numerous Meeting of Merchants, Traders, and others concerned in the American Commerce, agreeable to adjournment. THO. LANE, Esq; in the Chair.

The Committee informed the Meeting, that they had prepared the petition proposed at their last Meeting.

Moved that the said petition be read. It was read accordingly.

Resolved unanimously, That the petition now presented and read is approved of by this Meeting.

Resolved unanimously, That the above-mentioned petition be fairly engrossed, under the inspection of the same Committee that prepared it, with the addition of Mr. Strettell, Mr. Watson, Mr. Hunter, for the province of Quebec: And that the said Committee be desired to attend the signing and presenting of the same to the House of Commons, and to prepare and digest such evidence as may be necessary for proving the allegations of the said petition, and for supporting the same.

Resolved unanimously, That the Committee be desired to call another Meeting of the Merchants, Traders, and others concerned in the Ammerican commerce (as soon as they know the fate of the petition in the House of Commons) in order that the Public may be properly informed thereof.

Resolved unanimously, that the minutes of this meeting be fairly transcribed and inserted in the public morning and evening papers, signed by the Chairman.

(COPY) THOMAS LANE, Chairman.

*Extract of a Letter from Bristol, Jan. 11.*

"This day the Society of Merchant Adventurers held a hall, to consider of a petition to Parliament respecting American affairs; the heads of a very unexceptionable commercial petition were read; and another hall is to be held on Monday, to determine on the question. "A meeting of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Tradesmen, is to be held at Guild-Hall on Friday next, at eleven o'clock, on the same business."

A letter from Capt. Boyd, of the Swift, arrived at Lisbon, Dec. 27, says, "I take the opportunity of a vessel passing for London, to advise you of my safe arrival from Terceira, being the only vessel that escaped out of five sail, all loaded."

At a meeting of the North-American Merchants, on Wednesday last at the King's Arms Tavern, the business of the meeting was opened about eleven o'clock, by reading the petition, the substance of which was as follows.

"First stating to the House the several particulars of the extensive trade carried on between this country and America, as it respected the barter of commodities—the ballance of cash, as well as the negociation of exchange in several parts of Europe;—it next stated how this very extensive trade was hurt by the several revenue bills affecting North-America, passed since the repeal of the stamp act to the year 1773. It then concluded, praying redress in these particulars, as well as in the operation of all other acts which may affect the general trade carried on between this country and North-America." The whole was couched in decent, manly terms; and in point of style, good sense and precision, shewed the Committee appointed for drawing it up, every way equal to the great trust delegated to them.

## PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in England, dated January 1, 1775.*

"I have had the Honour of being sent for by some of the first People in Administration, who, to do them Justice, seem now disposed rather to heal the Wound than to keep it open. They only wish that some Line could be drawn, to satisfy the Minds of the People of this Country, who seem indisposed to make too *great submissions* to the Colonists, whom they consider as their Children."

A Letter from Bristol, dated Jan. 5, says, "As we have no present Prospect of Matters being settled, so as to admit of our shipping any Goods this Spring to America, we intend to ballast the Ship, and expect to send her away in about 14 Days."

Another Letter, of the 11th, mentions, that Petitions to be presented to Parliament were drawing up in most Places; that it was intended to form them in a decent moderate Style; and that their Contents would be chiefly on Mercantile Affairs.

## ARRIVALS.

*From Virginia.* The Cæsar, Wood, at Bristol; Vigilant, Williamson, and Duke of York, Ben, at Whitehaven; Mary and Jane, Chapman, and Gale, Jefferson, at Deal; Greenwood, Reed, and Sparling, Priestman, at Liverpool; and the Black Prince, Patterson, at Dover.

*From Maryland.* The Neptune, Hudson, at Whitehaven; Restoration, Crawford, at Bristol; Camden, Richardson, and Brothers, Creamer, at Deal; and the Choptank Frigate, Coward, at Plymouth.

*From New-York,* The Rosamond, Miller, at Portsmouth; John and Jane, Chapman, at Deal; Havanna, Hamilton, and Jenny, Jones, at Bristol.

*From Philadelphia.* The Ann, Fortin, Sally, Russell, and Amelia, Simond, at Bristol; Britannia, Ayres, at Deal; and Lydia, Dean, at Liverpool; Dickenson, Jackson, Ann, Chatham, and Sophia, Williams, at Cadiz; and the Liberty, Thompson, at Gibraltar.